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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Senate Saves Biennial Issue For Next Year

Inquiry Into Advisability of Measure by Special Commission Voted

Boston Today—*also sees* — Controversy continue over whether Governor rode in S-1 at time of July 4 accident—Move made for Senate probe of gambling bribery hints—Red Sox draw larger crowds than Suffolk Downs — Aesthetic woodchucks listen to violin classics.

***Biennials*—Senate Shooes 'Em to Next Session**

Massachusetts legislators today successfully dodged the biennial term issue until the next annual session. The Senate passed to be engrossed a resolution providing for a special commission study of advisability of the proposal. The commission will report next year.

The biennial session measure has been one of the most mooted bills before this session. Those favoring it (principally taxpayers' organizations) say it will cut expenses and cause the body to act more efficiently because the press of business would compel faster consideration.

Opponents say sessions are needed every year to keep abreast of problems and in touch with developments.

State House observers—especially the more cynical ones—have another argument and explanation for the various gyrations through which the bill has been put. They point out that at present the legislators are paid $4000 for the term, or $2000 a session. If the number of sessions is cut in half it would likewise cut their pay in half.

The biennial session bill was an initiated petition, hence had to be considered by both houses in joint session. Under the law, only one-fourth of the total vote is needed to pass such initiated measures. It was passed once, reconsidered, then voted down, reconsidered and now referred to commission.

***Curley*—Newton Hearing Places Him at Accident**

The seemingly innocuous practice of using a motorcycle escort during his peregrinations about the Commonwealth today loomed as a threat to the political future of Governor Curley. His standing in public opinion was seen by State House observers today as hinging largely upon which of two widely divergent accounts of the accident on Worcester Turnpike July 4 becomes most widely believed.

At his press conference today Governor Curley seemed somewhat testy when reporters quizzed him for reaction to yesterday's hearing in Newton where the accident was probed by Mayor Sinclair Weeks. He immediately brought up the political phase of the inquiry:

"I am trying to transact business of the State. . . I am not interested in the political aspirations of Republicans. . . ."

The accident itself has paled somewhat into the background. It has been established that Trooper Joseph Noone was clearing the way for the Governor's 12-cylinder Lincoln sedan, and that both vehicles were going at a rapid, though not illegal, rate of speed. Trooper Noone was seriously injured when he fell from his motorcycle. The point of interest has focused on the legally unimportant aspect of whether Governor Curley was in the machine at the time of the accident or not.

The Governor has flatly said he was not. Apparently spurred by continued newspaper urgings and a desire to protect the Newton police department from any charge of not accurately reporting the accident, Mayor Weeks yesterday held the hearing on the matter. At this hearing nine witnesses testified they saw the Governor at the accident.

Today the citizens of Massachusetts had their choice of reports.

***Senate*—Inquiry Into Charges of Bribery Loom**

Despite the high temperature today (87), even more heat was in prospect for the State Senate this afternoon as a probe of bribery charges loomed. Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill filed a motion to have Senator Joseph P. Langone explain his assertion that gambling interests had raised a fund of $22,000 to use in protecting pinball (bagatelle) games from adverse legislation.

The Senate has previously refused to pass limiting legislation and today refused to reconsider the action. Senator Langone's imputations followed. If the Senate approves Senator McAree's motion, Senator Langone will be called upon to substantiate his charges.

***Baseball*—Boston Still Has Its Fans**

Horse and dog racing may come and go, but Boston remains preeminently a baseball town. This was proved yesterday when a crowd estimated at nearly 16,500 jammed Fenway Park to see the Red Sox take two games from the Cleveland Indians (13 to 5 and 3 to 1). Experienced newspaper observers said there were more patrons at the ball park

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

End of Franco-British Rift Seen; Ethiopians Rallying to Emperor

Haile Selassie's Speech Stirs People to Fervor of Armed Resistance

Support Pledged

GENEVA, July 18 (AP)—The international committee of the Geneva Red Cross Convention announced today that Ethiopia had adhered to the convention, thereby pledging her respect for medical formation.

Before this adherance becomes effective, the Ethiopian Government must transmit the document of adhesion to the Swiss Government, which is the depository of ratifications.

ADDIS ABEBA, Ethiopia, July 18 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie called on all Ethiopians to follow him into battle today, declaring it was better to die free than to live without liberty.

Reviewing Ethiopia's past relations with Italy and the events from the skirmish at Ualual last December until now, the Emperor described Ethiopia's efforts for a peaceful settlement of the dispute and also similar efforts by the British which, he said, Premier Benito Mussolini had "brutally rejected."

He said the fact that Italian military preparations were continuing proved Italy's intention to conquer Ethiopia forcibly, and said the danger of war was evident despite the fact that Ethiopia was profoundly imbued with respect for promises and the sanctity of treaties.

Ethiopia does not wish war, but would defend herself to the last man if attacked, he said, adding that Ethiopia does not desire a hegemony and does not menace her neighbors, but is mistress of her own country, and would fight to the bitter end defending her integrity, independence and sovereignty.

The Emperor declared that Italian intentions to use modern scientific weapons of warfare would meet with the resistance of all his subjects.

"Soldiers, traders, peasants, young and old men and women: "Unite

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Keystone

Joseph A. C. Avenol
Secretary General of League of Nations

Laval Tends to Support London for League Action in Africa

Geneva Watches Duce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 18—British hopes of effective League of Nations action in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute have been revived by the information that Premier Pierre Laval of France is now tending toward support of the British demand for the League to intervene

Hitherto the French have upheld the view that the matter was one for ordinary diplomatic channels, and they have shown no desire to exert any pressure on Italy to prevent hostilities.

The recent visit to Paris of M. Joseph Avenol, League Secretary General, however, seems to have convinced the French that Britain, despite her reluctance to take up new commitments in Europe, really stands behind the League. The evidence of the recent peace ballot is regarded as conclusive in this connection. There is understood to be a growing feeling in Paris, therefore, that it would be most unwise to do anything that might impair Britain's interest in the organization on which France's hopes of European security depend.

Concessions to Italy

It is still uncertain, however, whether in the attempt to win French support for League action, the British have not made concessions to the Italian viewpoint

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

British Campaign For Rehabilitation Of Idle Launched

State Aid for Special Areas Urged on Wider Scale by Commissioner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 18—A large-scale new state effort to help those special areas in Northern England and South Wales, where the closing of unremunerative coal mines and other industries has filled entire towns and villages with permanently unemployed workers, is expected from a report published here today. It is signed by Mr. Malcolm Stewart, who was appointed seven months ago by the Government to deal with this difficult problem.

Mr. Stewart, commissioned to rehabilitate specially depressed areas, has devoted his chief attention to finding homes for workers in remunerative sections, or locating them on the land.

Moving Families

Many families have been moved or converted into farmers. Sir Arthur Rose was commissioned at the same time to do this kind of work for Scotland. Wide powers were given to both commissioners for the acquiring of land compulsorily and to start undertakings.

The new effort proposed by Mr. Stewart means increased attention to the possibility of reducing labor competition in industry by requiring children to remain longer at school, by providing adequate retirement pensions at 65 years of age, by shortening labor hours and giving to all workers a one week holiday on full pay annually.

Mr. Stewart has already allotted an initial sum of £2,000,000, placed at his disposal by the Treasury, but he finds that action upon a far larger scale is requisite. He throws the great weight of his authority, in particular, upon the side of a number of nationwide measures which the Government, while not prepared to accept outright, will, the Monitor understands, consider with the utmost sympathy.

Reducing Competition

Some of these recommendations, including the state ownership of coal-mining royalties and for further rationalization of the coal, iron and steel industries, are already favored at Whitehall. Others, including closer planned regional control by the state of new industries, are being increasingly supported.

Much the same applies to Mr. Stewart's recommendations for reducing competition in industry. Increased transfer of workers to areas where employment is available, and considerable additional encouragement to closer land settlement, may also result.

But here, as also regards the further lightening of municipal taxation in the depressed areas, the Government holds that the scope for useful further action is very limited. On the whole, however, the result of the report is expected to be definitely an increase of the Central Government's intervention in industry.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, July 18

Ethiopia—Emperor Sounds Independence Call

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABEBA, Ethiopia—Emperor Haile Selassie stirred his people to a high pitch of patriotic fervor today in a speech pledging his own blood to stave off the threatened Italian aggression and preserve Ethiopia's age-long independence.

Women, tradesmen, Copts and Muhammadans—all the elements in a heterogeneous culture—were summoned to make the supreme sacrifice. The Christian Archbishop seconded the Emperor in a fervid sermon.

In view of Ethiopian temperament, this appeal amounted almost to a battle call.

Geneva: With assurance that the League Council will meet at the end of this month, all attention today centered on Mussolini. Will he refuse to join the discussions or will he act within the League framework to challenge Ethiopia's right to membership, and possibly demand a mandate over that country?

It is considered probable that if Mussolini sees a way to get what he wants at Geneva, he will send a delegate to the Council meeting.

Anglo-French rapprochement on Ethiopia, Page 1.

Arms Inquiry—U. S. Ammunition Criticized

LONDON (AP)—Lord Marley, the chief Opposition whip in the House of Lords and former British artillery officer, told the Royal Commission inquiring into the private manufacture and trade in arms today that some of the ammunition manufactured in the United States during the World War was more dangerous to the men using it than to the enemy. He was called as a military witness on the inadequacy of the private arms industry during the World War.

TVA—Legality Contested Despite Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The decision of the Federal Court of Appeals yesterday, upholding TVA constitutionality, added one more case to the long parade leading toward the doors of the Supreme Court. It was not held so important that this decision was entered on the government side of the ledger. Nor was there thought to be anything conclusive about the loss of three other lower court decisions, recorded this week on the anti-Administration side of the ledger.

The critical fact is that one more legal new-deal test snapped smartly into the line of march, and will probably move toward the only decision that really counts—that in the highest court of the land.

To amend the Constitution or not to amend? Page 1.

Processing—Collections Drop at Treasury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Processing tax collections are down 45 per cent this month, and will presumably slip further, it was learned at the Treasury today, as companies refuse to pay, pending a constitutional test. Meanwhile, as a result of the Boston Appeals Court decision, the Senate late yesterday reversed itself on the price-fixing clauses of the AAA amendments and rejected them by 44 to 41 votes.

For the first 16 days of July, processing tax collections this year amounted to $19,355,755, as compared with $35,736,907 last year. The legal position of companies refusing to make payments is somewhat obscure, since a penalty applies for nonpayment, and clarification will not come before a Supreme Court ruling, perhaps not until late next winter.

Women—Special Laws or Equality?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Woman's desire for security was invoked in support of social legislation today, to offset the laggard laws of a man-made society, before the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. One group of speakers would thus retain special and better laws protecting women, and extend these to protect men. Another group would impetuously wipe off the books all special women's laws, and make their stand for equality.

The debate rages: Page 4.

Talmadge—President's Foe, Greeted as 'Gene!'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A man dressed in a cream-colored suit with red suspenders, with an overhanging forelock of hair and an extremely uncomfortable expression, stepped hesitantly into the White House offices late yesterday—and nearly caused a riot.

"Hello, Gene!" cried Mr. Roosevelt, still further increasing the obvious discomfiture of Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, perhaps the bitterest new-deal foe among state executives, whose public strictures on President Roosevelt's policies, manners and methods have just managed to be printable.

Governor Talmadge had come for his share of the $4,000,000,000 of work-relief money—a mere $19,000,000 for roads in the President's "other state," which has been held up by federal authorities until the Georgia State Highway Commission is reorganized. A tentative agreement was reached.

"Have you had a change of heart?" asked reporters as Governor Talmadge emerged. With an irritated snap of the red suspenders, the Governor exclaimed; "Let's not discuss that," and hurried hence.

Pact of Paris—Upheld by State Department

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—American diplomatists abroad have been instructed to make this Government's position on the applicability of the Pact of

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Massachusetts Shows Way In Parole Reform

Law of 1933, Effective Next Year, Anticipates Hoover Crusade

Ends Easy Releases

Massachusetts, pioneer state in prison parole work, anticipated by two years the new nationwide criticism of parole system results and passed, in 1933, a law effective Jan. 1, 1936, which will strengthen the Massachusetts setup practically as the national attack is reaching its peak, Seymour H. Stone, state deputy commissioner of correction, declared today.

This new law will plug up legal loopholes through which hardened criminals are now released from prison before the state board of parole deems wise.

Ordinarily when a man is sentenced, he is given a minimum and maximum term.

Under the old law, applicable to all prisoners confined prior to July 1, 1933, any prisoner who establishes a perfect behavior record while in prison must be released at the expiration of his minimum sentence. The parole board cannot prevent his release even though his criminal record is bad.

Must Be Approved

The new law, effective for all prisoners confined on or after July 1, 1933, provides that before a man may be released at the expiration of his minimum sentence the approval of the parole board must be obtained. In this manner, the board may force a man with a bad criminal record to serve his maximum term.

Hardened criminals, he added, are practically always model prisoners, as they know good behavior means shorter stays in prison. Thus, despite the fact that the State Parole Board would prefer to see many of these men complete their maximum sentences, they are thrown back into society and under parole supervision before they are ready.

Law Not Retroactive

But on Jan. 1, under the new law, parole approval must be obtained on all releases prior to fulfillment of the minimum sentences. Thus, for the first time, the board will have the power to force well-behaved prisoners to serve their full sentences, if their criminal records warrant. As the law, when passed, was not retroactive, its first application will come in January.

He contends that the change places the Massachusetts parole system on par with the best in the country. He said today that the new parole board power will undoubtedly decrease the percentage of parole failures, which in 1933 totaled 13.3 per cent. Mr. Stone considers this percentage far from an indictment of the parole system, but rather a proof that it is working to the best interests of the people.

New Rules Stringent

The deputy commissioner pointed out that the rules governing the paroled prisoner's action are stringent and result in the man's return to prison if it is found that he is not following the path of a law-abiding citizen. The main rules

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Sailors on Relief Man Cutter to Carry Lake Passengers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Unemployed sailors and miners of the copper country were given a chance to earn their living in work relief project, known as the Copper Country Industries, Inc., which this week launched the U. S. S. Seminole to furnish transportation service to tourists between Houghton and Isle Royale in Lake Superior.

The Seminole, a former coast guard cutter, was turned over a few months ago to the Michigan state emergency relief commission. The first plan was to use her as a training ship for jobless youths; but a need for transportation service from the Copper Country to Isle Royale became apparent, and business leaders and relief officials appealed to the Federal Government to make the Seminole available for such use.

The ship, which has accommodations for about 200 passengers, was placed in commission by means of relief labor. Experienced but jobless sailors have been appointed to serve as officers, while the deck hands and other workers are mostly miners who have been thrown out of work because of the decline in copper mining operations. Business and professional men of the community were named to direct the business management.

Georgia Woolen Mill Renews Week-End Bonus

ROSSVILLE, Ga., July 18 (AP)—A bonus of $25,000 to $30,000 will be distributed this week-end to 950 employees of the Peerless Woolen Mills, one of the oldest plants of its kind in Georgia.

Suspended during the depression, the bonus payment previously had been paid for many years.

An official of the mill was asked today if the payment was indicative of improved business in woolen mills generally. He replied:

"I don't know about that, but it might be indicative of better business with us."

Ruling TVA Constitutional By Circuit Court of Appeals Opens Way to New Activity

Decision Reverses Lower Court—Now Goes to Highest Tribunal

Sale of Surplus Power Is Upheld

Elated New Dealers Feel Sure Supreme Court Will Sustain Them

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 18 (AP)—The act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority was held to be constitutional by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision yesterday which sustained the Government's right to sell electric power in competition with private utilities.

Joseph F. Johnston, one of the attorneys representing preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Company, who contested the validity of the TVA, said at Birmingham, Ala., an appeal would be taken promptly and probably heard by the Supreme Court in the fall.

The Appellate Court's holding, which affects hundreds of electric utility stockholders as well as thousands of consumers and prospective consumers of TVA power, reversed a decision of Judge W. I. Grubb of the Northern District of Alabama, annulling contracts between the TVA and the Alabama Power Company for the sale of government-manufactured power in seven north Alabama counties.

Also Has Full Power

The Circuit Court of Appeals' decision not only held the TVA constitutional, but ruled that Congress had conferred the necessary statutory power on the gigantic federal agency.

The act's validity was attacked by a group of preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Company, who sought to rescind contracts entered into between the TVA and the power company, in which the latter agreed to sell to the TVA for $1,500,000 transmission lines running from Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals into seven Alabama counties.

The contracts further stipulated that the Alabama Power Company would offer to sell its distribution systems to the municipalities in the specified territory. The TVA was to have the right to furnish electric power to any of the municipalities regardless of whether the power company had sold the systems after three months from the date of the contract.

Option Not Yet Exercised

On Aug. 9, 1934, the power company, not having sold any of the distribution systems, granted TVA an option to purchase them. But to date that option has not been exercised.

Attorneys for both the stockholders and the TVA stated at the time arguments were submitted to the Circuit Court of Appeals, that the highest federal tribunal would be called on to determine the question regardless of the Appellate Court's finding.

Declaring Wilson Dam is capable of producing much more power than is needed for governmental purposes in time of peace, the opinion states:

"Congress, in the exercise of its power, under Article IV, of the Constitution, to dispose of property belonging to the United States, may dispose of water power created at Wilson Dam as freely as it may of any other government property.

Disposal of Surplus

"It never heretofore has been held that the right of disposal exists only as to such part as it accidentally produced in excess of the amount

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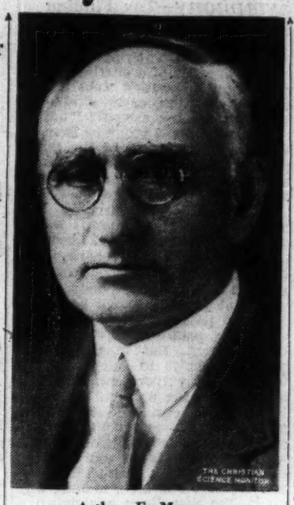

Arthur E. Morgan
Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority

Finding Broadly Justifies Federal Competition With Private Trade

Softens Blows To AAA Process Tax

Opponents in Capital Act to Get Final Test Under Way —Expect Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18 — The Tennessee Valley Authority, confident because of the decision of the New Orleans Circuit Court of Appeals, prepared today to push ahead with its long-deferred program of transferring electric power distribution in the Tennessee Valley area from private to public ownership.

While there is still some doubt as to the conclusive effect of the decision on injunctions which the TVA blames for the loss of over $6,000,000 in revenue from its power plants, a tentative decision has been reached in Administration legal circles to assume that the way is clear and to proceed immediately with all pending contracts for the acquisition of transmission facilities and for the sale of electric energy to counties and municipalities.

Public works administration officials promptly announced that funds allotted to the cities of Florence, Sheffield and Tuscombia, Alabama, for construction of municipal power transmission systems—held in abeyance for several months—would now be made available.

Opponents Undismayed

While TVA and Department of Justice legal experts were arriving at this conclusion liberal circles on Capitol Hill hailed the decision as a great victory "in the public interest."

On the other hand the opposition expressed confidence that the Supreme Court will eventually reverse the Circuit Court and uphold Judge W. I. Grubb of the Northern District of Alabama whose ruling that TVA was unconstitutional halted its broad program for establishing public ownership of electric power systems in the Tennessee Valley area as a "yardstick" for determining the fairness of private-owned power company rates.

Norris Says, Public Victory

Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, father of the TVA Act, termed the New Orleans decision a "victory for the people" and a vindication of the intent of Congress. He states further that he had "absolutely expected the decision," but Representative Andrew May (D) of Kentucky, leader of House opposition to TVA entertained "not a bit of doubt" that the Supreme Court would reverse the latest decision.

The immediate legislative effect of the decision was to strengthen the hand of the pro-TVA conferees on amendments to the TVA Act which have been passed by House and Senate in slightly different form and are now in conference. Three of the five House conferees have opposed TVA's right to sell surplus power in competition with private business—the issue at stake in both the Grubb and the present New Orleans decisions.

Affects 40 Communities

The importance of the decision is indicated by that fact that approximately 40 communities, including Knoxville, Tenn., with a population of 110,000 were preparing to take TVA power when the Grubb decision resulted in injunctions holding up all pending contracts.

Because of those injunctions only 13 communities are now obtaining TVA power. Of these 13 the largest unit is Lauderdale County, Alabama, with a population of 42,000. Most of the others are small municipalities with populations of less than 5000.

Because delivery of power had actually started before the Grubb decision, these communities were permitted to continue receiving the service tentatively. However, all contracts under which service had not yet started were held in abeyance.

Contracts Now Released

The contracts held up by the Grubb decision and now released fall into two main groups. First, were 14 communities in northern Alabama which had sought unsuccessfully to purchase distribution facilities of the Alabama Power Company. TVA had decided to buy these facilities outright, but was prevented by the adverse decision. Second, 26 cities had plans for the acquisition through TVA of the existing facilities. Litigation based on the Grubb decision caused delay resulting in expiration of the contracts before consummation.

Since the Knoxville group contract has expired no immediate action is expected in this area. However, TVA officials believe that most of the contracts involving the 14 communities of northern Alabama are still in force and can now be carried out. Most important cities involved are Florence, Sheffield and Tuscombia.

Costly Injunction

During recent hearings before various congressional committees the directors of TVA estimated that in 1935 the loss of revenue from

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Utility Agent Admits Use Of City Directory

Warren, Penna., Bond Salesman Tells of 800 to 900 Telegrams Sent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—R. P. Herron, bond salesman of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, who organized the telegraphic campaign against the holding company bill at Warren, Penna., took the stand at the lobby committee hearing today.

Evidence shows that 800 or 900 telegrams protesting the "death-sentence" clause in the bill were sent to Representative D. J. Driscoll (D) of Pennsylvania from names largely taken from the city directory. The expense of sending these telegrams was paid by the Associated Gas Company, Mr. Herron said.

E. W. O'Brien, of the securities division of the Associated Gas Company office at Erie, Penna., gave his personal check for the expense.

"I sat down and gave Jack Fisher, the Western Union manager, names out of the city directory of those who might be expected to oppose the bill," said Mr. Herron, describing the Warren incident.

"He was expected to make out form telegrams and get the proper signatures and approvals."

No Personal Inquiry

Mr. Herron said he made no personal inquiry as to whether the names signed to the telegrams, and subsequently sent Representative Driscoll, opposed the bill. It was the originals of these telegrams which were later mysteriously burned.

When the "snap-backs" from these telegrams began coming, Mr. Herron said, he became "very much concerned" over the matter.

Meanwhile, indications grew of a congressional revolt against such methods of lobbying as are represented by mass appeals to Congress. Daniel O. Hastings (R), Delaware, party whip and conservative leader, in a statement today denounced such tactics on the floor of the Senate. He declared he had received 100 typed letters protesting against the proposed new tax on large corporations all using exactly the same lan-

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Paw 'n' Maw Get 'lectricity And Even the Baby Likes It

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Paw! Oh, Paw!" screamed Andy Jackson Burrous from the top of the rail fence as the muddy auto throbbed toward him.

"Paw! Oh, paw!" echoed Cuba Burrous, precariously perched beside him, holding on to the baby. W. Lycurgus Burrous made inarticulate noises, which may have been intended for shouts, but were too faint to matter.

The car, with a series of snorts, came to a halt; though you knew from succeeding pulsations under the battered hood that it had only paused temporarily.

A brown, lean head peered out from the pile of farm baskets.

"'Lectricity's Come"

"Cuby, h'ist Lycurgus offn that fence this minute! Andy Jackson, git yo'self down from off there! Lands sakes, what you-all hollerin' for? What's yo' Maw thinkin of—"

"'Lectricity's come!" shouted Andy Jackson.

"'Ticity's come!" cried Cuby.

W. Lycurgus repeated his inarticulate noises

"What—? No!" cried Mr. Burrous in sudden excitement, while the idling engine gave a tremendous roar as his inadvertent toe shoved the accelerator. "Here! you chillums git in here; hang on Andy, be right spry now! So it's come at last, hey!"

And over the rise, in a cloud of mingled dust and fumes and excitement bounced the Burrous family car, to welcome the great miracle that had come to Alcorn County, Mississippi—the arrival of cheap rural electricity.

Up in Northeast Corner

Alcorn County is in the northeast corner of Mississippi, in a land that used to be prairie, but that now comprises some of the richest farming country you will find in all Dixie.

Through it flows the Tuscumbia River, that flows into the Hatchie, that flows into the Mississippi, that flows into the Gulf of Mexico and thus out of this story.

But over in neighboring Tishomingo County is Yaller Cr'ik—pardon us, Yellow Creek—which flows into the turbid, twisting Tennessee that comes down with a deepening roar on Wilson Dam, and there liberates 1,000,000,000 fiery stallions of electric horsepower.

W. Lycurgus Burrous, cooing in the rythmic cradle of the family car, probably understood as well as his father by just what processes the miracle was performed, but anyway, one of these electric stallions gave a kick, and lo, it had turned itself into

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Boston Day... Biennials, Newton, Sox, Veterans...

(Continued from Page 1)

than there were at Suffolk Downs despite the novelty of the week-old horse racing track.

The Red Sox are now in fourth place, only two games behind the third-place Chicago team, and 5½ games behind the second-place Detroit Tigers, whom they tackled this afternoon.

Woodchucks—They Show Their Heels to Crooners

Woodchucks are fastidious when it comes to music. So claims James Sheldon, a farmer of Becket, Massachusetts. He says that when the radio in his farmhouse is turned on, the woodchucks gather within hearing distance. If the soft, sweet strains of a violin sound out upon the evening air, the little animals sit back on their haunches and listen, enraptured. When the sibilant sighs of a crooner or a jazz band's blaring notes disrupt the stillness, however, the woodchucks show their displeasure by beating a swift retreat, so at least says Mr. Sheldon.

Another animal story comes from Concord, Mass., and concerns Jerry, a monkey belonging to Samuel Burleigh, a retired publisher. Jerry skipped his cage yesterday afternoon and was still at large at latest reports. He was seen near the shore of Lake Walden during the morning but seeing in his case was something quite different from catching.

Jerry comes from South America and though only 10 months old has quite definitely a mind of his own. At any rate, one 12-pound Giant Rhesus monkey still has state troopers and other searchers out on the limb—unfortunately, the wrong limb.

Veterans—Hines Tells Them of Roosevelt Sympathy

Assured by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, national administrator of veterans' affairs, that "President Roosevelt has the keenest interest in the actually disabled man," the fifteenth annual conclave of Disabled Veterans of the World War opened business sessions in New Haven today. Return to the disabled veteran of what he considers his losses under the National Economy Act was the paramount subject of discussion.

Such restitution comes under the province of the Rehabilitation Committee, so interest has centered around its report. Interest is also keen in regard to the $20,000,000 hospitalization grant now pending before the Senate. It has already won House approval.

Tonight the veterans hold their annual memorial and ceremonial services.

Help! Help!—Police Car Stolen From Front of Station

Imagine their embarrassment when two Boston policemen early this morning, returning to their patrol car after booking a thief suspect, found that it had vanished! Fully equipped even with radio to deal with criminals in the most modern manner, the car was stolen while parked outside the West Roxbury Station shortly after 2 o'clock. The officers had no description of the audacious car snatcher.

Patrolmen Philip Shuman and Fred M. Bemis had just returned to the station with a prisoner. They booked him, had a word or two with the boys and then returned to their duty. But it looked as though there would be no more duty last night. Not only had the car been taken, but also Officer Shuman's coat, police badge and a loaded riot gun.

Thirty-five minutes later the car was found, contents intact. Police believe that the thieves had found the constant reference to their theft over the radio a bit nerve racking and had finally given up.

Symphony—Tax Finding Protested by Trustees

Is the Boston Symphony Orchestra any less of a charitable and educational institution than a college, art museum, or hospital?—all of which are tax exempt? That is the question asked today by Bentley W. Warren, president of the Symphony trustees, who are protesting against the payment of $29,000 in taxes to the city of Boston.

In a three-to-two decision late yesterday, the Massachusetts Board of Tax Appeals stated that because it was not a literary, benevolent, charitable institution or a temperance society, Symphony Hall, valued at $800,000 should be taxed. In times past the symphony management paid taxes indirectly through rent. But now that the building belongs to them and not to a private corporation, they feel it should be tax exempt.

"We base our protest on the grounds that it is a charitable organization conducted without profit with no stockholders, and for the purpose of giving education," said Mr. Warren. Far from making any profit, the Symphony has shown a total deficit of $1,550,737 since it was turned over to the trustees by Henry L. Higginson in 1918.

Tin—It Finds Its Way Into Gun Metal

While recently probing gun metal with a spectroscope for such impressive sounding impurities as molybdenum, zirconium, titanium and nickel, M. I. T. chemists, it became known today got the surprise of their lives when tin—a brash commoner in metallurgy—made its appearance. Tin, after all, has always been associated with two thoroughly American productions—the "tin Lizzie" and the tin can. When it gets into gun metal, experts blink their eyes.

But tin has entered the armament picture. D. J. Crawford Jr., who made the report, said today: "What effect it may have on the metal for guns we do not know. It might increase brittleness. We are studying it, because we know from experience how important small amounts of other impurities are."

Traced to its sources, Mr. Crawford said, the tin came originally from junk yards, where "tin Lizzies" as well as tin cans get into the metal and is salvaged for armament manufacture as well as other purposes.

Milk—Chiseling Stopped by Bonding Law

Milk chiselers, who in former years have mulcted Massachusetts dairymen out of thousands of dollars, are a thing of the past. The life belt which has been thrown to the farmers is the new bonding law, administered by Frederick Wayland of the Dairying Division of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Wayland works in co-operation with the milk control board and the attorney general's office, a triumvirate which should furnish fairly redoubtable opposition to unscrupulous milk dealers.

Already more than $13,000,000, it was announced today, has been turned over to small farmers as a result of the law which requires dealers to place bonds or other securities with the Commissioner of Agriculture against the full value of their milk purchases. If the milk is not paid for within a reasonable period, the securities are liquidated and the farmer finds himself with something more than the burnt end of the stick.

In one instance, for example, $6500 was due 40 producers from one dealer, creating a situation so difficult for dealer as well as farmers that there would have been serious disruption of business if the bonding law had not come to the rescue.

In times past it was easy for unscrupulous dealers to go into remote dairy sections and purchase milk with ephemeral promissory notes. Months would pass while the farmer continued to furnish milk free, chiefly because he had no other dealer to whom he could sell. It wasn't always a question of downright dishonesty on the part of the dealer; sometimes prevailing financial conditions or inefficiency in the conduct of his business. At any rate, the farmer always paid; but under the new law, he is assured of economic security, at least as far as dealers are concerned.

State College—Federal Grant of $50,000 offered

President Hugh Baker of Massachusetts State College at Amherst announced in Boston today that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has offered the institution a $50,000 yearly grant to continue its agricultural research activities.

President Baker called upon Governor Curley to secure his aid in formulating the necessary legislation which will allow him to accept the gift. No state contribution is required.

Beans—They're Coming to Boston From Chile

Bringing beans to Boston sounds very much like carrying the proverbial coals to Newcastle—but that is just what happened today, when the S. S. Canadian-Britisher arrived from Cristobal, Chile, with 1600 bags of kidney beans. As a matter of fact this is not the variety used in the manufacture of the famous Boston baked beans and no one would be audacious enough to suggest that staid Boston is deserting its traditional Saturday night repast for a foreign import.

Another unfamiliar cargo, which arrived at the army base, was a shipment of three tiny donkeys with harness, trimmings and carts to go with them. They were imported from Palermo, on the Mediterranean Sea by Mrs. O. H. Morse of Beacon Street for her three little grandchildrn. At Boston, the three representatives of old world picturesque transportation, will travel separate roads. One is being shipped to Toledo, Ohio, another to Beverly and the third to Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Launching—Destroyer Phelps Takes the Water

At 1:30 this afternoon, the new $4,000,000 destroyer leader, U. S. S. Phelps, slid down the ways at the Fore River shipyard, Quincy. More than a thousand people lined the docks as the slim, 2000-ton battleship took to the water. The Phelps was sponsored by Mrs. Richard Kearney, of Washington, D. C., granddaughter of Admiral Thomas Stowel Phelps, a Civil War naval officer. The Phelps, looking like a long gray knife, measures 1250 feet and is the second United States Navy boat to be launched at Fore River this year. The first was the cruiser, U. S. S. Quincy. Three other fighting ships, similar to the Phelps, have been ordered by Uncle Sam.

Maw in Ol' 'Missip' Gives Up Her Lamps

(Continued from Page 1)

light, that flowed, concealed, over two commonplace black wires into the 5-room Burrous home, where it was, yes, at this minute, illuminating the whole interior.

The sun was shining, but Maw had every light on.

But it wasn't just the TVA cheap electricity program that brought wired illumination at last to the Burrous farm. It was that, and the Alcorn County Co-operative. The one wouldn't have been much good without the other.

How It All Came About

The story is simply this. Alcorn County in June, a year ago, set up a county-wide co-operative power distribution system to take advantage of TVA power. TVA had purchased the distribution facilities of the old Mississippi Power Company in nine counties in the northeastern corner of the State.

The Alcorn co-operative set out to supply power to farmers at rates identical with those charged to city folks over in Corinth, and elsewhere. A little financing had to be arranged to make this possible. Mr. Borrous, for example, a member of the co-operative, had to pay a $100 membership fee—which is a good deal of money for any cotton farmer to pay in these days, even with prices picking up! But Paw Burrous got round to it by paying only $10 down in cash, with an agreement to pay 1 cent additional per kilowatt hour consumed up to, but not over, a maximum of a dollar extra a month.

Decided to Take Steps

When the matter was carefully explained to Paw and Maw Burrous, together with the cheap rates which they could now get, they decided to take the step which they had been debating for years. They put in electricity. Out of the magic wall sockets came some of the power and potency of those distant, fabulous wild stallions of Muscle Shoals electricity, which prosaic people are content to dismiss lightly as horsepower, but which, in this instance, ameliorated the dawn-to-dark drudgery of farm life at every step. The miracle of the Burrous's electricity really came down more to a question of long-range co-operative financing than to those kicking wild-horses of Muscle Shoals.

For example you could see with half an eye that there was a demand for electricity in the rural regions of Alcorn County. You could see, too, that it would be a good thing socially speaking, for the farmers to get the power and light.

Couldn't Afford It

But they couldn't afford it, that was the trouble; they couldn't afford it even though there was a surplus of this furious, kicking electric horsepower at the other end of those copper wires leading from the shoals of the Tennessee River.

The co-operative purchase program solved that; at least, it appears to have solved it. People could afford to do things in the mass which they couldn't do individually; particularly when they had long term periods to pay and a sympathetic sponsor.

The fact is that Paw Burrous gets his electricity today just as cheaply as his neighbor in Corinth, always excepting, the 1 cent per kilowatt hour extra that goes as a surcharge to pay his Co-operative membership. These membership payments, in turn, are turned over to the Tennessee Valley Authority until the system is paid for.

The results?

Present indications are that Alcorn will have its present system paid for in four years. The co-operative is paying all the city, county and state taxes, too, it is asserted, which a private corporation would have to pay.

Furthermore, rates are down—just about 50 per cent. In just six months that meant that residential electric consumption in Alcorn County climbed from an average of 49.4 kilowatt hours per month to 83.3 kilowatt hours, and they are still climbing.

What does that mean?

It means, insist the authors of the project, that they have been right in what they have been urging all along; that if electric rates are cut in half the consumers don't pocket the difference—they use twice as much electricity, and since it is just about as easy to deliver a lot of electricity as a little electricity, everybody comes out better in the end.

Belief and Hope

At any rate, that is the belief and hope in Alcorn County.

Under the present Alcorn rates a surplus fund will be built up. After the system has been paid for, the surplus can be used to reduce rates still further and to pay back the original membership fees.

It all sounds a little unreal; one of these fantastic tales that are too good to be true. But there it is! And when you think it over, after all, when electricity prices are cut enough, it becomes cheaper to have an electric refrigerator than to buy ice and to set other time-savers to work—there is little limit to the potential use of electricity.

It gets hot in Alcorn County, for example, and today electric fans are whirring. There are electric clocks and various gadgets; and electric washing machines are appearing, and motors in the woodshed, and vacuum cleaners. . . .

Expect Wide Effect

And the rise in living standards is expected to communicate its well-being into other fields. The retail salesmen of electric appliances are said to be inundated with orders, while Corinth shops have never seen anything like it. The townsman's interest in the promotion of power consumption throughout the trading area seems to be proved. At any rate, that is how the matter looks so far.

"By sharing the cost of electrification with the farmer," says a Government writer on this project, in conclusion, "the city dweller makes it possible for his country neighbor, and customer, to use electricity in sufficient quantities to raise his standard of living. The philosophy behind this is, of course, exactly parallel to that behind the appointment of the cost of county roads, or, on a still larger scale, to the philosophy behind rural free delivery."

And so Paw and Maw Burrous have electricity to alleviate a hard life; Andy Jackson and Cuby have a light to do their lessons by, and W. Lycurgus Burrous, yes, even he, finds life a little easier now that his bottle is warmed on the small electric stove.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1330ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Meredith Willson	Baseball game...	Hits and Encores:
5:15	Agriculture talk.....	and orchestra....	Baseball school....	music and shop-
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Matinee Musicale.	"Jack Armstrong".	ping talks.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Vocalist; news...	Male quartet.....	Male quartet.....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"The Story Man"...	Features; news....	Studio features...	Cowboy songs.....
6:30	News; features.....	Musical programs.	Minute Men talk..	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloist.....	Features; talk....	and chorus.....
7:00	Dinner concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Just Entertainm't	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	Grantland Rice....	Sports comment...	Tito Guizar.....
7:30	Male quartet.....	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ....	Savitt's Orchestra
7:45	McGoogie Family....	News sketches.....	Boake Carter, news	Brissette's Orch...
8:00	Nickleodeon: comedy	Rudy Vallee and	Merry-Go-Round ..	"After Sundown,"
8:15	and music.....	His Connecticut	Kate Smith's Mu-	sketch; music....
8:30	Tenor soloist.....	Yankees, with	sic; soloists and	Golf talk.....
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	guest artists....	orchestra	Hewey's Orchestra
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Prima's Orchestra.	Balmum band con-
9:15	dramatic sketch...	Frank McIntyre;	"Town Talks".....	cert .....
9:30	Hibernian National	soloists; skit;	Marty May, co-	"Tuning Around".
9:45	Convention.....	Haenschen's Band	median; sketches	News .....
10:00	NBC Symphony Or-	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Al Starita and his
10:15	chestra, Frank Black,	Orchestra; Lou	soloists; orchestra	orchestra .....
10:30	conductor; Wagner,	Holtz; soloists;	Studio speaker....	Bill Hogan and his
10:45	Debussy	male quartet....	Spotlight Revue...	orchestra .....
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15	Jewish Hour.....	Sports; organist..	Hamp's Orchestra.	
11:30	Joe Rines and his	National Forum:	Ted Fiorito and	
11:45	orchestra	Wash. speaker....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Georgia Coleman; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:15 WAAB, Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley, described by William Stringer.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights"; Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair, moderately warm, somewhat humid this afternoon, tonight and Friday; gentle southwest to west winds.

Maine: Fair and somewhat warmer Friday except possibly local thunder showers in late afternoon; not quite so warm in north portion Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday except possibly local thunder showers in north and central portions Friday afternoon; slightly warmer tonight; not quite so warm Friday in the north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and continued warm Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest or west winds and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	82	Minneapolis	78	90
Bermuda	84	86	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	72	88	New York	72	86
Denver	60	82	Norfolk, Va.	74	94
Helena, Mont.	62	86	Philadelphia	74	88
Jacksonville	78	86	St. Louis	76	90
Kansas City	78	100	San Francisco	56	78
Los Angeles	66	88	Washington	76	88
Miami, Fla.	80	86			

A—8 a. m., July 18.
B—Maximum July 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:43 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet

Friday 2:00 a. m.; height, 11.2 feet
Light All Vehicles at 8:58 p. m.

Buffalo 'Buster' Breaks Three

Three buffaloes were broken "to lead" by a lariat champion in Oklahoma.

Parole Defender

Seymour H. Stone

He Calls Massachusetts' New Parole Law as Good as Any in the Land

Massachusetts Leads In Parole Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

which a paroled prisoner must follow are:

1. Observe all city, state and national laws.
2. Be industrious and discreet in conduct.
3. Associate with no persons of questionable character, or persons on parole, and avoid places of ill repute.
4. Obtain permission from the Commissioner of Correction before leaving his employment, or changing his place of residence, and without such permission he shall change neither his employment nor residence.
5. Abstain from use of intoxicating liquors and narcotics.
6. Report to the Commissioner of Correction once each week for the first month, and thereafter once each month until expiration of his sentence, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Parole.
7. Obtain permission of the board before leaving the State.

Violation of any of these rules may lead to recommittance to prison, for the maximum sentence originally imposed. As Mr. Stone, said, the Massachusetts record would look better on the surface if the rules were not stringently administered.

Escapes Hoover Attack

Commissioner Stone firmly believes that Massachusetts is not one of the states at which J. Edgar Hoover, head of the federal bureau of criminal investigation, is directing his attack against the parole system.

"Mr. Hoover," he said, "believes in a parole system rightly administered and we believe the Massachusetts system is one of the best. Of course, the parole system is open to abuses, when not rightly or strongly administered. And without a doubt in some states the system has become scandalous."

Mr. Stone stoutly contends that a well-administered parole system is one of the best assets in modern penology. Wardens of the various prisons in Massachusetts and other high ranking parole states, he said, firmly believe in the system, declaring it to be one of the most effective means of maintaining discipline in the prisons. They maintain the possibility of parole protects or restores a prisoner's morale.

Like other defenders of the parole system, Mr. Stone points out that the public hears only of the parole violations, never of the parole successes. Yet, he added, the successes outnumber the failures by an overwhelming majority.

More Parole Officers Needed

Furthermore, Mr. Stone said, prison expenses would be greatly increased were there no parole system. All the 2000 prisoners now on parole would have to be housed in prisons, necessitating more buildings and additional guards at an expense of millions of dollars.

Under the parole system the 2000 men are under the supervision of 13 parole officers, at far less expense and much better effect on the prisoners, he added.

Regarding the number of parole officers, Mr. Stone said this is one of the weak points in the Massachusetts setup. The case load, he added, is far too great for 13 men to handle. The system would be far better administered if the force was greatly increased, so that parole officers would have more time to spend on individual cases.

Utility Agent Admits Using City Directory

(Continued from Page 1)

guage and in envelopes exactly alike.

"It is difficult for me to understand how the executives of any large corporation could be so stupid as to believe the members of the Senate cannot see clearly how such letters originate," he said.

Create Resentment

Senator Hastings declared that the "genuine letter" is welcomed by a congressman, but "the inspired letter is apt to create resentment. I make this statement for the purpose of having the record show what I conceive to be a proper construction of the right of the people to petition Congress, and my resentment of the implication that members of Congress can be influenced by the method I have described."

Mr. Herron is a young, well-dressed bond salesman, who showed some nervousness under his customary salesman's aplomb. He said he burned some of his own personal records in connection with the case. He said that Mr. O'Brien had also "disposed" of his papers in connection with his legislative work. After some parrying, he admitted that Mr. O'Brien had instructed him to burn the records. He also admitted, when pressed, that the papers had been destroyed because of the forthcoming congressional investigation.

Talked With Fisher

Mr. Herron said he subsequently talked with Mr. Fisher and told him that he had destroyed his own files; Mr. Fisher replied that "it would be a good thing if we could have a fire in this office." Mr. Herron insisted this conversation was spoken jokingly. Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the committee, pointed out that the telegraphic records were subsequently burned.

Mr. Herron said that when he found the telegraph records had been burned, consultations were held with U. E. Beach, manager of the Associated Gas Securities Department, William A. Hill, of Boston, company attorney, and others on means to exculpate himself from complicity in the affair. Witness said he told his superiors he could show an alibi for each of the three evenings on which the event might have occurred.

Mr. O'Brien told him to get as many telegrams to Mr. Driscoll "as he could develop," Mr. Herron said.

Set Them Aside

Mr. O'Brien, a small, rosy-faced man, was the next witness. Asked if he had destroyed his papers, Mr. O'Brien caused laughter by remarking casually, "Yes, I set them aside."

Orders for this action, he said, came from Mr. Beach, manager of the security department, by telephone. Mr. O'Brien squirmed under the rapid questioning of Senator Black, but denied there was "anything important" in the destroyed records of legislative activity. After long hesitation, witness finally laid responsibility for destroying the records of the Associated Gas Company's legislative activity on the Wheeler-Rayburn bill on Mr. Beach.

Mr. O'Brien estimated $4800 had been paid out in such activities in his district. He said he made these payments by personal check, rather than by company check, and had received the money from the company's Ithaca office, from Mr. Beach. The money was used to pay telegraphic charges on protests sent to Congressman Driscoll. The protests were signed by individuals who were solicited in half a dozen towns in his district. Eight or ten telegraph protest forms were prepared in advance to aid in composing messages in this campaign.

Called Up Assistants

Mr. O'Brien said he called up his assistants in the half dozen towns covered by his operations and told them to destroy all newspaper clippings, special lists and everything else pertaining to the Rayburn-Wheeler bill. He took this action after he had heard from Mr. Beach over the telephone.

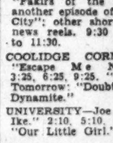
Mr. O'Brien said he had personal instructions from Mr. Beach to pay his expenses in the legislative propaganda campaign in cash. A meeting of the 10 security managers of the

Boston Events Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.
Triumphal March from "Aida," Verdi
Fourth Symphony, in B Flat, first two movements.....Beethoven
Polovetsian Dances from "Prince Igor".....Borodin
"Oberon" overture.....Weber
"Kamennoi Ostrov".....Rubenstein
"Meditation" from "Thais."Massenet
Violin solo: Gaston Elcus.
Valse Espagnol, "Estudiantina".....Waldteufeul

PIANO RECITAL—By Edward A. Balaustine. Beethoven's Sonata Op. 78. Franck, Chopin, Brahms, Hindemith, Debussy. Open to the public, free. Paine Hall, Harvard University, 8.



BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—By ERA Symphony Concert Orchestra, Albert Kanrich, conductor, Joseph Ecker, baritone, guest artist. Dean Road Playground Shell. 8.

CAMBRIDGE CONCERT—ERA Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor, Abraham Lincoln School, Walden St., 7:30.

HYDE PARK CONCERT—Community Orchestra, Verissimo Santos, conductor. Hyde Park Municipal Bldg., 1177 River St.

Near-By Summer Theaters

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"As Husbands Go," by Rachel Crothers. With Marjorie Walsh and William Mendrex. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Fly Away Home." With Donald Brian. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

WESTFORD—"Once in a Lifetime." Directed by Norman Stuart. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"Post Road." South Shore Players with Leona Roberts. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Front Page Woman," with Bette Davis and George Brent, reporters on rival newspapers. Fenway, 4:03, 4:44, 7:26, 10:08. Paramount, 10:08 a. m., 1, 3:52, 6:44, 9:36. "Going Highbrow" with Edward Everett Horton, Guy Kibbee and Zasu Pitts.

EXETER—"The Unfinished Symphony," 2, 5, 7:55. "Age of Indiscretion," with May Robson and small David Holt.

FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong." An opera star rises to fame and sinks into oblivion. From Beverly Nichols's novel. With Fritz Kortner. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30. "Sea Killers," nature film.

STATE—"Love Me Forever," Grace Moore in another opera star story, featuring portions of "La Boheme." With Leo Carrillo. 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 5:48, 7:55, 10:10. Our Gang comedy. Color cartoon. "Good Little Monkeys." Begins second week tomorrow.

KEITH'S—"Orchids to You," with John Boles and Jean Muir in a story of a florist who keeps her patrons' secrets. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, preview, "Keeper of the Bees," 10.

ORPHEUM—"No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Escapade."

METROPOLITAN—"Men Without Names." Fred MacMurray in a rousing "G man" story filled with the whistle of bullets. David Holt comes safely through it all. 11:20 a. m., 2:01, 4:51, 7:42, 10:23. Stage: "Teeing Off" revue. Overture "Indian Impressions." Tomorrow: Warner Oland, Charles Boyer and Loretta Young in "Shanghai."

MODERN—"Oil for the Lamps of China." 9 a. m., 12:11, 3:22, 6:24, 9:26. "Honeymoon Limited."

BOSTON — "Thunder in the East." Naval engagements in the Orient. 10:07 a. m., 1:06, 4:05, 7:04, 10:03. "Once to Every Bachelor." Tomorrow: "Charlie Chan in Egypt," and "Chasing Yesterday."

UPTOWN—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 1:10, 4:08, 7:06, 10:04. Edmund Lowe in "Mr. Dynamite."

TREMONT—George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman," and "Our Daily Bread." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Simple Solution," minute mystery; "Fakirs of the East"; another episode of "Lost City"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Escape Me Never," 2:35, 6:25, 9:25. "Secret of the Chateau." Tomorrow: "Doubting Thomas," and "Mr. Dynamite."

UNIVERSITY—Joe E. Brown in "Alibi Ike." 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl."

Other Events

FREE ERA MOVIES—"The Engineer's Widow." ERA Orchestra. Mattapan Branch Library. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA — Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Christian Symbolism. 11 a. m.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"—Presented by ERA Civic Theater. ERA Orchestra. North End Union, 20 Parmenter St. 2.

"CAMPS AND MODERN YOUTH"—Lecture by Kenneth Holland, a CCC educational director. Open to the public, free. Lecture room of Harvard Geologic Museum, Oxford St., Cambridge. 4.

Munitions Worker Is Paradox Of Wellesley Summer Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 18—A peace-minded woman working in a munitions plant? Surely a paradox, yet that describes Miss Sue Kutlik, earnest young member of the cosmopolitan group, now attending the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress. The sessions end Saturday.

Those attending the institute range from Iowa farmers to bank presidents, from missionaries to trade union members, but none perhaps presents quite the contrast that does Miss Kutlik.

How came this personable young lady with blonde hair to combine munitions with pacifism? What impelled her to pursue shell-packing and peace planning together? Clear-thinking, serious, alive to today's questions, Miss Kutlik took "time out" from an institute discussion on Fascism today to answer these queries.

"One Needs a Job"

To tell why she has worked for six years packing shells in a Bridgeport, Conn., munitions plant was simple. One needs a job when there are six children in the family beside oneself, even if father is working. Her training best fitted her to hold this sort of position. So she sticks to her work and says she does it well.

How she became interested in peace plans is a longer story, and involves no small amount of praise for the Bridgeport Y. W. C. A. activities among mill workers.

Her family is of Russian descent, her father coming over from that country 40 year ago and taking out citizenship papers in the United States. When the World War came he didn't go, having seven children to support. But an uncle served in the Austrian army until his name finally appeared on the casualty list.

This loss of a beloved relative and the blotting of useful human life made a great impression on the Kutliks. They talked about it at home a lot. Sue read books on the subject of peace, was impressed especially by "All Quiet on the Western Front." And then, seven years ago, she joined the Y. W. C. A.

Current Events Classes

In this social and educational center she was quickly interested by the classes on current events, discussing as they often did the problems of peace and of ways to prevent another world strife. She entered actively in this work, and with other girls—factory-workers—met once a week to talk over this and various world and American affairs—matters of politics or economics or social welfare.

She came to feel that war was useless, destructive—that it never benefited anyone, even those who won victories, and thus her interest in world peace and its machinery mounted.

Asked what the Y. W. C. A. group thought of such machinery for peace as the Kellogg Pact, she replied, "The Kellogg Pact hasn't done as much as we hoped it would. But it is a step, a 'toe-hold.'

"The League of Nations has done some good in maintaining peace," she continued. "If it keeps its influence it may continue to be a force against war. This Ethiopian affair will be a real test."

No Faith in Communism

Today Miss Kutlik is active in the "Y" work ,interesting others in world affairs as she herself has become interested. The Y. W. C. A. current events classes continue once a week and now there's a co-ed class for the whole community. Those of the Y. W. C. A. invite members of the community to these meetings, and secure a special speaker to talk on given subjects.

Though of Russian ancestry and believing that Russia has done great things today under Communist rule, Miss Kutlik does not believe that system would work in America.

Our conditions of progress and our traditions are too different, she reasons. But she does believe that some change in government would be beneficial to America, perhaps more in the direction of state socialism.

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The World's Day
Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

Paris clear to the Powers to which they are accredited, Acting Secretary of State William Phillips announced today.

The Secretary described this position as one of maintaining world peace through existing pacts for the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. The foreign missions have also been specially directed to keep Washington informed of developments.

Meantime, William van H. Engert, new chargé d'affaires in Ethiopia, will arrive there within about a week. Americans are evacuating the country steadily, and soon will be all departed with the exception of a few who have indicated determination to remain.

Seaplane—Italy Recaptures Distance Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy recaptured the world's record for a nonstop seaplane distance flight yesterday, when its civilian aviator, Mario Stoppani, flew from near Trieste to Berbera, British Somaliland. The distance was 3086 miles, nearly 400 miles farther than the previous record which France had captured from Italy in June.

The distance was covered at an average speed of 124 miles an hour, as compared with the previous holder's average of 91 miles an hour. The time was nearly 25 hours. Stoppani was accompanied by a navigating officer and a radio operator.

One hundred planes similar to the standard machine used by Stoppani are being built at Trieste for East African service with the Italian Army.

Laval—Bans Demonstrations Against Economies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—All public demonstrations against the economy decrees were banned by Premier Laval today, even as government employees and labor groups planned massed protests. M. Laval made a plea by radio to the common sense of the French people, asking for calmness in the face of necessary sacrifices to save the franc from devaluation. Astutely, he pointed out that his 28 economy decrees included eight designed to lower the cost of living for the general public.

Meanwhile, veterans' organizations withheld judgment, pending a study of the decrees. The Bondholders' Federation decided that interest reduction by decree was preferable to devaluation, and therefore supported the Laval economy program. Only government workers and some labor groups remained unappeased.

Relief—British Plan Vast Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A thorough government-directed overhauling of the entire industrial structure in Britain's major unemployment centers was today asked by a government-sponsored report. Thus a spur was applied to the gradual shift toward recognizing that intervention and basic economic changes are required, where old industries have migrated or have been permanently curtailed.

Commissioner Malcolm Stewart, who has surveyed the depressed areas seven months for the Government, produced a plan calling for state ownership of coal mining royalties, and further rationalization of the coal, iron and steel industries. These measures are already strongly backed in certain Government quarters. More advanced demands for regional planning within certain weak industries are gaining ground. The outcome, at all events, is expected decidedly to increase Government intervention in industry.

Pound—Asks Overhauling of Criminal Law

LOS ANGELES—Law schools, institutes for research, and state and federal ministries of justice should combine for an intelligent overhauling of American criminal law, Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School told the American Bar Association yesterday.

Another verbal barrage directed at the lawyer-criminal: Page 11.

House—Expected to Complete Tax Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The House Ways and Means Committee was back hard at work on new taxes today, after having shoved the subject aside to consider the Guffey coal bill. Explanation for the return to the tax question is President Roosevelt's public insistence yesterday that he did hope a measure would be passed before adjournment.

The expectation now is that the House will pass the tax bill, but uncertainty prevails as to what the Senate will then do. Informed opinion still inclines to expect adjournment after the regular legislation is completed with final action on taxes going over to the next session.

Astronomers—Elect Adams in Paris

PARIS (AP)—Dr. Walter Adams, director of Mount Wilson Observatory, yesterday was elected vice-president of the International Astronomical Union.

The astronomers, closing their Congress, chose Ernest Esclangon, director of the Paris Observatory, as president, to succeed Prof. Frank Schlessinger of Yale.

Big Drunken Driving Increase Shown by Sons of Temperance

Prohibition repeal has definitely increased arrests for drunken driving and traffic accidents in the United States despite contrary reports, according to H. Philip Newcombe, executive official of the Sons of Temperance, an international prohibition organization which closed its ninety-second annual meeting here today.

Backed by columns of figures Mr Newcombe presented a sweeping contradiction of a report recently published by a Washington organization called the Repeal Associates, which showed less drunken driving since repeal than during prohibition. The Sons of Temperance figures showed increases in many cities of more than 100 per cent. In Massachusetts the increase in convictions was listed as 60 per cent.

Fatalities from drunken driving, as quoted from the United States Division of Vital Statistics, he said, showed an increase of 77 per cent in the United States.

The increase in drunken driving for Cincinnati he gave as 380 per cent. Los Angeles he had down for a 497 per cent increase and New Orleans was listed for an 82.7 per cent increase in traffic fatalities. These figures, he explained, were compiled in the winter but he said there had been little change since then.

He quoted Dr. T. W. Kilmer, traffic expert, who told the International Association of Chiefs of Police that the increase in drunken driving in the State of Pennsylvania had reached a peak of 77 per cent while it had jumped to 100 per cent in Rhode Island.

He also used a report by the Research Department of the Boards of Temperance of the Episcopal Church which, he declared, showed a national increase of 31.68 per cent in the number of arrests for drunkenness in the first three months of 1934 over the same period in 1933, and said to the best of his knowledge the figure had remained approximately the same since.

Mr. Newcombe, although a Canadian barrister, spent the greater part of the winter and spring traveling in the United States. He does not appear to be discouraged over what he has seen, although he admits the figures he gathered—especially those showing a jump from 177,000 saloons before prohibition to 438,000 retail liquor stores today—to be "rather overwhelming."

"Prohibition and its advocates have a definite part to play in the international and national drama of today," he said. "Publicity is not so much what we need today as vigorous, active work by the 100 per centers. Let's convert whom we can to the cause, but primarily let us expend our efforts on practical issues."

These practical issues, he asserted, were curbing drunken driving by strict supervision and severe penalty; cutting down attractive hard-liquor advertising in rotogravure sections and magazines, and to push restraining legislation in each state where possible.

It was announced as the meeting closed today that the next year's annual meeting of the National Division of the order of the Sons of Temperance, the 93rd, would be held at Binghamton, N. Y.

Quebec Power Co. Revenue

Quebec Power Company reports for the first six months of 1935 gross revenue of $1,770,841 compared with $1,868,258 for the corresponding period last year. After all expenses and fixed charges, but before depreciation and income tax, surplus for the six months amounted to $393,186 compared with $486,771 for the first half of 1934.

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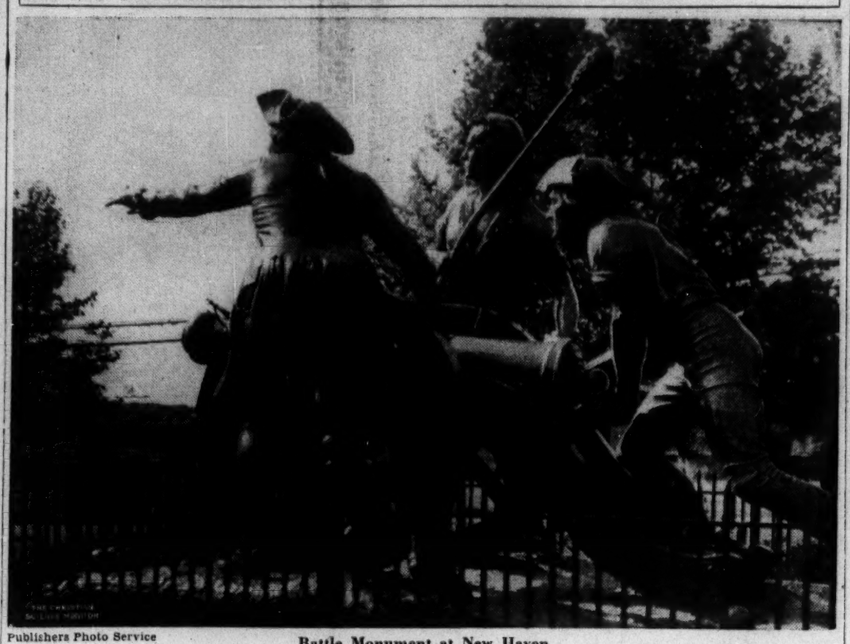

Publishers Photo Service

Battle Monument at New Haven
Erected Near West River Where Patriots Set Up a Battery and Saved City From Destruction

Commission Asks More League Aid On Reich Emigrés

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—James G. McDonald, New York, High Commissioner for Refugees coming from Germany, reported to the governing body of the commission today that 80,500 persons, mainly Jews, have quit Germany under the Hitler régime.

He and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, chairman of the commission, suggested that the situation required that the League of Nations step in to assume direct responsibility for the relief and rehabilitation of German refugees.

Mr. McDonald told the commission of the formation in the United States of a Refugee Economic Corporation with a capital of $10,000,000, but said only $1,250,000 had thus far been subscribed. He said that contributions from all over the world to the general fund for relief since April, 1933, amounted to about $10,000,000, with the Jews of the United States contributing the largest amount, $3,000,000, and the Jews of Great Britain giving $2,500,000. He said the Rockefeller Foundation had assisted in raising money.

Terminating Commission

"What has been done and what remains to be done," Mr. McDonald reported, "make this an appropriate time to suggest a basis for the definite liquidation at the end of this year of the High Commission for Refugees from Germany and the transfer of its responsibility to a new organization directly responsible to the League of Nations.

"The work of the commission—the negotiation and direction of international collaboration on behalf of German refugees—is now two thirds done. For this measure of accomplishment nearly the whole credit is due to those private organizations and individuals, Jewish and non-Jewish, whose devoted and ceaseless activities in many parts of the world have helped to make possible the settlement overseas of about 36,000 refugees, the repatriation in Central and Eastern Europe of 18,000, and the establishment elsewhere of from 5000 to 10,000 more.

"It is estimated that of the total number, about 80,000 of refugees and emigrants from Germany since January, 1933, approximately 15,000 are still unplaced.

League Recommended

"The plight of thousands of these now is grave. They and others must soon become desperate unless the present tendency to deny to unsettled refugees opportunities to work, is reversed. The task that remains or that will remain at the end of this year would be increasingly difficult for an organization such as ours, set up as an autonomous body separate from the League."

The report showed that about 1000 refugees have emigrated monthly to Palestine and that 27,000 have taken up their residence there. The next largest number which traveled overseas have gone to the United States, where 6000 have settled. Three thousand have gone to South American countries.

France has absorbed the greatest number of those who have remained in European countries, taking in 10,000. The Netherlands has taken 4000 and Great Britain 2500. Smaller numbers have gone to virtually all other European nations.

The High Commissioner said the present scarcity of relief contributions put thousands of the refugees in Paris, Prague, and other points in "a grave position."

"The position," he added, "is particularly difficult for the non-Jews in these places because of the failure of the Christian bodies hitherto, with the splendid exception of the Quakers, to raise funds for assistance."

Quakers Aid Refugees From Reich to Locate In New Homes Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Of the 60,000 refugees who left Germany for racial and political reasons, less than one half have been so far settled, according to a statement issued here by the German Emergency Committee of the Society of Friends.

Of the 22,000 settled overseas, the majority has consisted of Jews who have gone to Palestine. A large proportion of the remainder is non-Jewish and consists of people who suffered for their Left-Wing or pacifist convictions. Jewish relief organizations, it is stated, have done magnificent constructive work, not only for their own religionists, but also on behalf of a number of Christians.

The Friends' Emergency Committee adds: "So far the Christian community has not played its part." The committee estimates that a sum of £12,000 is required to enable the work to be continued through the next 12 months.

Among some of the constructive steps taken so far is the establishment of a school in the Netherlands Started in April, 1934, this school now has some 45 pupils, and if funds were available would soon have many more. The staff consists of German teachers dismissed from good posts in Germany on account of their political views.

In another part of Holland a German schoolmaster and his wife who voluntarily retired for conscientious reasons from a good post in Germany have on their own initiative started a home in which they have taken in nine refugee children in addition to their own family of four.

Small groups of Germans have been established on farms in various places where the soil is good but where the land had for some reason gone out of cultivation. One such farm is in the Pyrenees. The Emergency Committee reports that here "the French peasants and others in the neighborhood have been more than friendly to the German settlers and gifts of eggs and potatoes (from a French peasant once a soldier in the occupied area), invitations to village festivals and welcome advice on local farming customs have cemented lasting Franco-German friendships."

Brazilian Project

Most of the non-Jewish refugees for whom help is still sought are in France. There are 2000 to 3000 in Paris alone. Others are in Czechoslovakia, Holland, Scandinavia and England.

Among the proposals put forward is for a large settlement in Parana, Brazil, in the area which was carefully inspected by a special commission of the League of Nations in connection with the Assyrian refugee problem. The Brazilian Government refused to admit the Assyrians, but there are already a number of Germans in this district and it is declared that no objection would be raised to several hundred more German families being introduced.

The cost is estimated at £200 to £300 per family, and the scheme is held to offer a permanent solution of the problem for the younger and stronger refugees, provided that the necessary funds are forthcoming.

Rhode Island Democrats Split As Congressional Vote Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island has plunged into a bitter three-cornered political campaign to elect a United States representative.

At a special election Aug. 6, voters in the first congressional district will elect a successor for Francis B. Condon who resigned from Congress to accept a position on the State Supreme Court bench.

National attention has been focused on the smallest of the 48 states for this by-election and observers at Washington believe the result of the voting may be an indication of the trend for or against the New Deal in industrial New England.

As the campaign swung into full speed this week, Republicans were heartened by a wide split in the Democratic ranks as an old feud between Gov. Theodore Francis Green and Thomas P. McCoy, city auditor in Pawtucket, broke out once more. Ordinarily the first congressional district, which includes the eastern half of the State, would be considered safely Democratic, but McCoy's latest rebellion threatens a serious handicap for his party's chances.

Boys Go to Governor

Mr. McCoy and his powerful faction have selected Mayor Felix A. Toupin of Woonsocket as their candidate. Governor Green's administration faction has chosen as its candidate another Woonsocket man, Antonio Prince, the State's general treasurer.

Governor Green and Mr. McCoy have clashed on several earlier occasions and the Governor generally has been the victor. In this latest clash, however, Mr. McCoy will be fighting largely in his home section, the Blackstone Valley, and the Governor's supporters in the western half of the State will be only bystanders in the contest.

Lieutenants for McCoy have rushed into action and started caucus machinery for their candidate in 15 cities and towns in the district. They hope to have sufficient delegates to the Democratic convention pledged to vote for Mayor Toupin before that convention is called.

Caucuses in the various towns and cities will be held from July 17 to July 24. The Republicans will have their convention July 25 and the Democrats will have theirs on July 26.

Republicans Take Risk

Meanwhile Republican organizations throughout the district have thrown their support behind Judge Charles F. Risk and he is expected to win the nomination of his party without any opposition. Judge Risk is one of the young liberals in the Republican Party who has advocated a New Deal for the party.

Although still a young man, he has had a brilliant career. He left the public schools when a child to work in a mill and help support the family. He studied law at night school. After his service in the World War, he became active in American Legion affairs and served as commander of his post. One of his sisters is a nun. A brother is a Catholic priest. Both worked with him in the mill when they were children.

Governor Green led a party of 25 federal and state officials on a tour of western sections of the State early this week to survey some of the 80,000 acres of woodland which would be taken over under the huge parkway and forest program advocated by the State Administration. The members of the party, traveling in seven automobiles, drove over narrow dirt roads, tramped through woods and along creeks, climbed hills and fire towers.

Meanwhile the battle over the forest program continues. Most of the towns in the western section of the State have denounced the project as costly and unnecessary.

$2,500,000 Bond Issue

Burton K. Harris, director of the State Department of Agriculture and Conservation, answered the critics this week when he appealed to the friends of "our forests and parks" to use their influence in supporting the program.

Voters of the State will decide at the special election Aug. 6 on a $2,500,000 bond issue to help finance the program. If that sum is subscribed by the State, the Federal Government is expected to offer a PWA loan of $1,000,000 and the National Park Service is expected to make an outright grant of $2,050,000 to complete the financing.

The project calls for a motor parkway to extend from Westerly northward parallel to the Connecticut border to the Massachusetts line. It would be built over the highest spots to provide better views and would be about 53 miles long. Picnic stopping places would be maintained along the parkway. Proponents argue that the parkway would help develop a section that now is largely woods and farmland.

Parley Is Arranged For Uxbridge Strike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18 (AP)—The first peace parley to break the deadlocked four weeks' strike in the Uxbridge Worsted Company's six mills, affecting 3000 workers, will be held in Uxbridge at 1:30 tomorrow afternoon when 10 workers from each plant will meet officials of the company.

The meeting has been arranged by Carl Gill, conciliator for the National Textile Relations Board of the U. S. Department of Labor, who has been seeking a settlement of differences.

United Textile Workers of America officials previously had rejected a proposal that 10 workers from each company meet with mill officials, insisting that all negotiations be conducted with the conference board of 25, composed of representatives of the local unions. The company refused to meet with the board. The decision for tomorrow's parley is a compromise.

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Cake and Candles Yet to Come In Connecticut's Birthday Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18—Connecticut's six-months-long birthday party is half over and the cake and the candles are still to come.

Last May the State started to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the coming of the first white settlers from Massachusetts to the banks of the Great River, now the Connecticut. At the same spot, now Hartford, the celebration will reach its climax in October.

In the meantime, with the vacation season in full swing, tercentenary celebrations are providing the excuse for homecomings, family reunions, picnics, parades and pageants in one after another of the state's 169 towns.

Successful Outcome

To judge from reports, although figures are hard to get, the tercentenary is working out just as its sponsors promised it would. More people are visiting Connecticut this summer, more nickels clinking into the cash registers at the shore resorts, more hotel rooms and overnight cabins being occupied, more pennies coming to the state treasury from taxes on the gasoline these visitors must buy.

But commercial success is far from the whole story of the tercentenary. Connecticut is very evidently enjoying it. Local communities, each with its own stories of pioneer adventure, its own fine old homesteads, its ruins of an early forge or shipyard to remind its people of the past have jumped at the chance to celebrate.

With very little friction over dates and with only some fatherly advice on methods from the State Tercentenary Commission the towns have devised their programs as they saw fit. Parades and pageants are the usual pattern but there have been some original ideas.

Held Motor Tour

Granby organized a motor tour to corners of the town where there are buildings or sites connected with the early history of the community. At Deep River, where ivory piano keys long have been made, there are weekly concerts on ancient musical instruments, leading up to the piano.

Hartford soon will have a water pageant on the Connecticut River. At Saybrook this week eight towns that were originally all one are combining in a pageant that will include use of a reproduction of Adrien Blok's little Dutch ship "Onrust" that made an early voyage up the Connecticut. At Saybrook, too, the Yankee ingenuity of David Bushnell, who built a queer sort of submarine for use in the Revolution, and became the inventor of undersea craft, will be honored.

Central Place

Joel Barlow, patriot, literary man and Ambassador to France, was given the central place in the celebration that his town of Redding conducted. Windsor Locks will portray the development of transportation in its parade. Bristol had a fly-and-bait-casting contest, since the steel fishing rod was invented there.

Exhibits of furniture, industrial products, Connecticut art, historical manuscripts, house furnishings, clothing are on display throughout the summer at many points. An entire factory building at Danielson will be given over, it is planned, to a cotton textile exhibit, showing the process of making cloth, with actual cotton plants growing in the building as the first step.

The concluding public spectacle is in Hartford the week of Oct. 6. Prize floats and prize marching units from the scores of local parades will compete for greater prizes here. Notables will attend a reception and there will be a program of addresses in Bushnell Memorial Hall. Church services on tercentenary themes throughout the State on Sunday, Oct. 13, will conclude the celebration.

Saybrook Greets Whittelsey Clan

SAYBROOK, Conn., July 18 (AP)—The Whittelsey family gradually was taking possession of Saybrook, on the mouth of the Connecticut River, today, just as one of its ancestors did 300 years ago.

Although the reunion of the descendants of John and Ruth (Dudley) Whittelsey is still a day away, nearly 125 persons born with the name of Whittelsey were here for this feature of Connnecticut's tercentenary celebration.

The most distant Whittelsey who had reported is Horace Whittelsey of Idaho, who made the 2000-mile trip with his family by automobile.

Charles B. Whittelsey of Hartford, executive vice-president of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and historian for the Whittelsey family, said that Whittelseys from Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Nebraska, Texas, North Carolina, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut were either on the scene or were expected by Friday—reunion day.

The group will gather around the dinner table Friday to sing its praises to John Whittelsey, the progenitor of the family, who shipped from England and arrived at Saybrook July 19, 1635. One of the songs to be sung will be the "Music Vale Quickstep," written by Oramel Whittelsey in 1853.

Irish Free State Chemists on Trail Of Rayon From Peat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Production of rayon from peat and cellulose from seaweed are two lines of research from which much is hoped by the Industrial Research Council of the Irish Free State.

Formerly 100,000 tons of seaweed were collected annually on the western seaboard for the manufacture of iodine, but this industry has now collapsed. Active research is now in progress with a view to using this seaweed in manufacturing cellulose.

The possibility of getting rayon from peat has been considered but no research work has been undertaken as yet. In view of the fact that a wax used in making insulating material and polishes is manufactured in Germany from lignite, the Council has instituted research to develop a similar commodity from peat. An analogous material has already been produced in the laboratory.

The Council reports favorably on the suitability of a large clay deposit at Portacloy, County Mayo, for making pottery. It also considers a nearby deposit of silica sand to be suitable for making glass. Investigations are still going on into the commercial uses of a colloidal clay deposit at Cloyne, County Cork. In addition to its use for foundry purposes, it is believed to be adaptable to the making of gramophone records and rubber goods.

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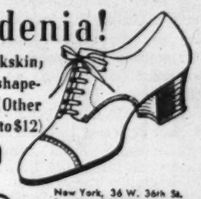
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Women Planning Campaign For Protection in Industry

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18—The issue of economic equality versus protection for women workers, engaged the attention of the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women here today.

The women who want to throw overboard all regulations of women's hours of work and wages which do not apply to men as well, have more support than ever before in the group. But the advocates of protective legislation as a safeguard against the exploitation of women in the lower classes of occupations have made a strong appeal, headed by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Federal Women's Bureau.

Gained Support

They gained strong support in a speech this afternoon by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of Washington, D. C., chairman of the NRA Consumers' Advisory Board, who challenged the supporters of equality with' bringing down their standards to fit a man-made society instead of striving to raise standards, of seeking for women "the same right to be exploited and sweated as men enjoy."

Mrs. Blair was scheduled to offer a plan of action to unite all womn's organizations in a campaign to make women secure in their right to work. On the program with her there appeared Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Ore., first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Neil Haig of Seattle, president of the Washington Branch, Parent Teachers' Association; Mrs. Malbone Graham of California, representing the American Association of University Women; Miss Emma Hirth, executive secretary of the national board, Young Women's Christian Association, New York City, and Miss Effie I. Hiatt of Seattle from the American Home Economics' Association

Take Leadership

What women need to do in the present crisis, said Mrs. Blair, is to take the leadership themselves, not to try to "prove themselves the better men." She declared for protective legislation for women "as an opening wedge for decency."

"I see nothing gained for women by giving them the chance to undersell men and still less for society," declared Mrs. Blair. "All over the world today women fear a back-to-the-kitchen movement. We American women will save ourselves by giving our men the help they need in rebuilding this tottering man-made world. To recognize this is not to indict men. We owe men much, but a wholly man-made world is a cruel, unsafe one. It takes woman with her insistence on security and ease to put what men discover and invent to the service of mankind."

Platform Set Up

A platform setting forth measures which affect the occupational status of women and their right to a fuller participation in public life and in elective and appointive positions will be taken to the national political party conventions next summer as the result of a recommendation by Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Va., national president.

Mrs. Bowman's other recommendations also were adopted, a permanent legislative secretary to work with Congress and in the states for the security of women, a permanent vocational advisory committee to include at least six experts, and a committee to deal with youth problems.

Wipe Out Controversy

The convention is taking steps to wipe out another long controversy over health contests, sponsored by the national organization and carried on in state and local groups. Dr. Mildred Rogers of Newcastle, Penna., national health chairman, herself moved to do away with the contests and substitute a positive health program.

Washington forests were featured at a luncheon arranged by the Longview Club and Idaho had a dinner presided over by Mrs. Eva Hunt Dockery. Sagebrush and white flowers were on the tables and imitation gold pieces were distributed from a horn of plenty.

'Swimmin' Hole' Site Made Bathing Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — The "ole swimmin' hole," that traditionally famous spot around which clusters memories dear to the heart of the American small boy, and some not so small, is to be commemorated here in a permanent manner.

The site, once a mecca for the water-loving youths of the community, is being converted into a municipal development, which includes the Edisto Gardens and the Edisto bathing beach.

But the spot itself will be kept green in the memories of all who see it, for benevolently-minded city fathers have decreed that a handsome marker shall tell its story to posterity.

Court Upholds TVA Act As Constitutional

(Continued from Page 1)

strictly necessary for purposes of national defense or of navigation, but always that right has been supposed to extend to all the excess or surplus. . . .

"It is within the province of Congress to adopt any reasonable means, whether of lease or sale, for disposing of the surplus. The use of transmission lines to facilitate sales cannot fairly be said by the courts to be unreasonable or inappropriate.

"Of course, it is true that the Government of the United States cannot engage at will in private business, but it by no means follows that it cannot sell property which it owns, even though in doing so it may enter into competition with other public or private owners of property.

Federal Power Over Waterways

"It is not doubted that each of the several states holds in perpetual public trust dominion over the navigable waterways within its borders; but it is equally true that the rights of the states in navigable waters are subject to the supreme war and commerce powers of the general Government.

"We live under a dual government of divided powers, not under two separate governments of conflicting powers. The power over navigable waters granted to the Federal Government is not in conflict with, but is necessarily superior to, the dominion over such waters which the states reserve to themselves.

"It leads nowhere to say that the Federal Government is exercising its constitutional powers within 'state domain,' since at the same time it is acting within its own domain as well. We conclude that the decree below cannot be sustained on the theory of a lack of constitutional power."

Concluding, the opinion said:

"It does not appear that TVA in respect to its operations at Wilson Dam is doing or proposes to do anything more than is authorized by the Act. This being so, its motives are immaterial.

"The section of the Act which provides that the President shall make recommendations to Congress as to the future policy of developing the Tennessee Valley is unobjectionable, as in any event the President may make such recommendations to Congress as he thinks proper.

"The Act is not subject to the criticism that Congress has abandoned all purpose of navigation and national defense, since navigation is now being improved and in the event of war the right is reserved to use the Muscle Shoals property exclusively for national defense."

Denies Declaratory Judgment

The Court of Appeals also dismissed a cross-appeal filed by the stockholders, contending the district court decree should have included a declaratory judgment preventing TVA from attempting to renew the option contract, giving it the right to purchase the municipal systems.

"On the whole case," said the opinion, "our conclusion is that the decree of the district judge was erroneous. We therefore have no occasion to consider whether the Alabama Power Company, if that decree had been affirmed, would have been entitled to a declaratory judgment."

The lower court, which held that TVA was assuming to exercise authority which no act of Congress could constitutionally confer upon it, enjoined 17 municipalities from executing contracts with the TVA and from accepting or receiving federal funds for the construction of electric power plants, on the ground that "TVA was engaged in illegal competition with the Alabama Power Company."

Pointing out that Judge Grubb's decision was grounded on his conclusion that "the program of TVA for the manufacture and disposal of electric surplus power bore no substantial relation to any lawful governmental function," the Court of Appeals said:

"It is the contention of TVA that as an agency of the United States it is the constitutional right and statutory authority to dispose of all electric power, in excess of such of it as may be needed from time to time for the production of war materials and for purposes of navigation, that the Wilson Dam operated to its full capacity can be made to produce."

The unanimous opinion was written by Judge Nathan P. Bryan of Jacksonville, Fla., and concurred in by Judges Rufus E. Foster of New Orleans and Samuel H. Sibley of Atlanta.

Judge Sibley, adding to the opinion, said:

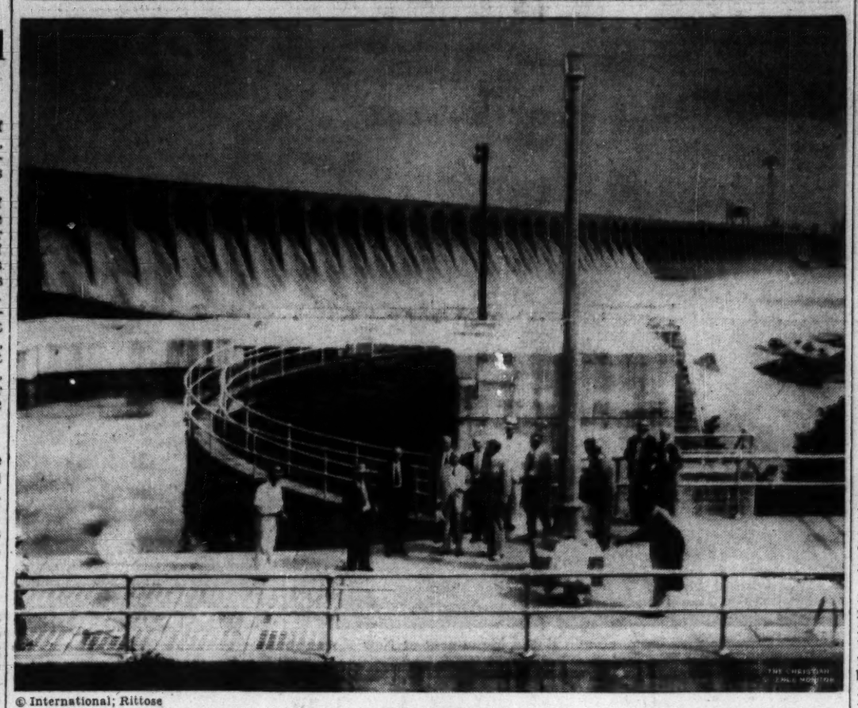
For People to Decide

"The manner of the disposal of public property and the extent to which it may be allowed to affect private business are within the discretion of Congress. An exercise of legislative discretion is reviewable at the ballot box rather than in the court."

The Circuit Court dismissed a cross appeal filed by the Alabama Power Company stockholders asking for a declaratory judgment preventing TVA from attempting to renew the option contract giving it the right to purchase municipal systems.

The Wilson Dam was completed in 1925 at a cost of $50,000,000 as a unit of the Muscle Shoals project authorized by the National Defense Act for the purpose of supplying water power for the production of war munitions and for the improvement of navigation on the Tennessee River.

Power Plug of TVA



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Wilson Dam

Knoxville Plans Appeal Of City Power Plant Ban

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 18 (AP)—Attorneys for the city of Knoxville today planned an appeal to the State Supreme Court from a chancery decision that upheld a temporary injunction restraining the city from building its own municipal power distribution system for use of Tennessee Valley electricity.

The city's legal staff said yesterday it would carry the case to a higher court after A. E. Mitchell, chancellor, had overruled a demurrer to the injunction.

The chancellor held that the Federal Government did not have the constitutional right through the Public Works Administration to lend and grant to the city $2,600,000 with which to construct the distributing system.

The injunction halting work on the municipal power system was obtained last March 27 by the Tennessee Public Service Company,

Roosevelt Destroys Legislative Power, Shouse Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK July 18—The legislative branch of the Federal Government is being "destroyed," under the New Deal, in the opinion of Jouett Shouse, one-time chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. Mr. Shouse holds that the President's constitutional duty is to advise the Congress and leave it to the legislature to accept or reject his advice.

"An Administration which passes unconstitutional acts is bound to bear the brunt of its course," Mr. Shouse, who has been a constant critic of the present Administration, told reporters just before he left here with Mrs. Shouse for Europe on board the Manhattan, of the United States Lines, yesterday.

"The present Administration is perverting the form of the American Government and either it must stop itself or it must be stopped," he continued. "It has fostered legislation that is utterly unconstitutional, and every lawyer in America knows it is unconstitutional.

"The presidential compulsion as to new legislation is wrong."

Mr. Shouse, who now heads the American Liberty League, which he said has a membership of 100,000, held that "there is a great distrust of the present Administration" among the people, but he refused to forecast the result of the 1936 presidential election.

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, widow of Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and her daughter, Miss Paulina, were among the other passengers on the Manhattan. Mrs. Longworth and her daughter are on their way to visit the Countess of Berkley at Berkley Castle in England, and then will go to Paris for the marriage of Count Rene A. P. de Chanbrun, Mrs. Longworth's nephew, to Mlle. Marie Jose Laval, daughter of the Prime Minister of France.

Troopers Rebuked By Taunton Judge

TAUNTON, Mass., July 18 (AP)—Judge William J. Davison of the Taunton District Court, expressing curiosity today as to why state police were so short handed they failed to appear to prosecute traffic cases, today demanded, "Are they busy escorting the Governor about the State?"

His remark was addressed to Trooper Wendell A. Frost, who had explained the absence of state policemen to prosecute speeding cases on the ground that the detachment at the Rehoboth Barracks was shorthanded.

After denouncing the state troopers as careless and slack, Judge Davison discharged the defendants.

The Judge's remark apparently was occasioned by a recent accident in which a state trooper was injured while escorting the official gubernatorial car.

Red Sea Also Foul Bay

Part of the Red Sea is known as Foul Bay—it's on the Egyptian side.

Elmer Got 18 Cents of Utilities $700,000 and Steals the Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18 — The Associated Gas & Electric System spent $700,000 in opposing the Wheeler-Rayburn utilities bill, and Elmer Danielson, shiny-faced Western Union messenger boy of Warren, Penna., got 18 cents of it.

The announcement of the huge expenditure came unexpectedly last night on top of earlier statements that $301,865 had been spent by Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the committee of public utilities executives, for attorney fees and lobby activities. As for the 18 cents, that testimony was divulged by Elmer himself amidst gales of laughter that shook the committee room. It was laughter with a bitter undertone to it, that boded no good for the power interests.

An Instrument of Retaliation

In fact Elmer became the unconscious instrument of retaliation for faked telegrams on a national scale, and a symbol that is likely to have political significance.

In the old days, boys used to earn pocket money by all sorts of shifts and devices. The representative of the Associated Gas & Electric Company in Warren, Penna., however, changed all that. He offered three cents a message to Western Union boys if they could drum up people willing to sign protests to Congress against the pending holding company bill.

The messages were sent on to Congress free—that is, the Associated Gas & Electric Company assumed the cost, the messenger boys got the 3 cents, and congressmen got the telegrams. Telegraph officials estimated yesterday that 87,000 telegrams were received in Congress in the week or so before the House voted against the "death sentence" clause in the utility bill at estimated cost of 66 cents each. Practically all of them opposed the bill.

Elmer Has Ideas

As an honest-to-goodness real boy, nobody could have been found to play the part better than Elmer. He is going-on-19, with a schoolgirl complexion, and a fresh, shiny face that looks as though it had just been scrubbed from the old pump. He has dimples that you can put your finger into. He is tall and slender with enormous fists that project from a suit that is inevitably just a little too small, and he has a grin that would disarm a traffic cop.

Furthermore, Elmer has ideas, if not very articulate ones. He is not just a village swain, rubbing one ankle against another at the sidelines of a village dance, or buying his girl a soda. No, he is just out of high school, helping to support a family for his widowed mother, and planning to study for the ministry in the Swedish Baptist Church, if he can get funds for it.

Costs Utilities Millions

If ever an honest youth set forth to earn 3 cents a telegram in behalf of the power lobby it was Elmer. It can only be added that from a propaganda point of view, the story of Elmer has probably already done $1,000,000 worth of damage to the utilities, and the amount is growing.

The committee had had a taste of Elmer's testimony before, and wanted more of it. But when addition came, it came unexpectedly. Frank R. Veale, eastern superintendent of Western Union, was testifying as to how R. P. Herron, Associated Gas bond salesman, had enlisted messenger boys in Warren to drum up protests. Some boys got 50 or 60 signatures. Elmer, he remarked in passing, had got "one or two signatures."

Explained Bill to Them

This sounded like a slight to Elmer.

"I got six," he interrupted, with his grin.

Senator Black grinned, too.

"How did you get them?"

"Why I asked some people if they didn't want to send some free telegrams."

"Who " asked Senator Black.

"Why, my mother, a boy friend, and a neighbor who is a mechanic."

"What did you tell them?"

"Why, I explained the Wheeler-Rayburn bill to them," said Elmer, as the senators nearly fell out of their chairs laughing.

With a good deal of blushing, Elmer explained that he had been instructed to clarify the bill to anybody who wasn't sure about signing. He explained to them that the bill would keep the "big men" in their present positions in utilities. A merchant by the name of Epstein, however, told Elmer different, and thereby confused him.

"Where do you stand on the question today?" asked Senator Black.

"I'm neutral now," the youth replied amidst a further roar of laughter, in which he joined heartily.

Somehow or other, the laughter that Elmer precipitated continued, as further next-to-incredible details came out. Having dispatched batches of telegrams to Rep. D. J. Driscoll (D) of Penna. who comes from Warren, 100 at a time, with names taken in large part out of the first pages of the city directory, the agents of the telegraph and utility company appeared to have become panic-stricken at what they had done; they first burned the records; and then having burned them, took further fright at this step, and consulted among themselves on the means to replace the records they had burned by fraudulent duplicates.

Elmer Steals the Show

Amidst this secret turmoil of frightened men, Elmer went blithely on his way, completely innocent, delivering his messages and cherishing his ambitions for divinity school.

Of all the conflicting stories of what subsequently occurred as brought into the lobby hearing, Senators placed most confidence in his. Elmer indeed, appeared as guileless as the public itself that was being hoodwinked in the sorry and cynical business of manipulating public opinion.

And, as in all well-thought-out dramas, Elmer had his revenge at last. It was his innocent laughter that set the tone for the hearing, that frustrated the expenditure of thousands of dollars in artful propaganda, that, by sheer force of good will and innocence, balked the efforts of very, very clever men.

Bridge Players Use Paid Parking Space For Afternoon Game

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 18 (AP)—Wiseacres predicted Oklahoma City's new pay-as-you-park meters would yield "a mint of money," but they were only half right. The new civic slot machines have produced both mints and money—candy mints which rebellious citizens slipped into the curbside parking devices.

The first day's "take" was interrupted by a district court injunction, but before that happened City Treasurer Joe Ammerman totaled a miscellaneous collection of nickels, dimes, pennies, slugs and candy and announced it added to $85.73. The meters averaged 49 cents each. Mr. Ammerman failed to report how he figured in the slugs and mints.

"They'll pay for themselves in 60 days," declared City Manager Orval Mosier, munching a licorice drop. "I think the public rather likes them."

Two bridge-playing couples did, it was certain. Carrying camp stools and a bridge table, they sought a space on a busy downtown street, put a nickel in the slot, and settled down to a rubber of bridge. A rancher found that one of the three-foot metal meter standards was a good place to tie "Old Paint" while he transacted his business. Cheaper, too, than a livery stable.

TVA Ruling Opens Way To Resumed Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

the injunctions holding up contracts amounted to $1,672,000 and would in 1936 have reached $3,538,000. Actual revenue from electricity during the fiscal year 1935 were placed at $538,567 of which $163,000 was claimed as a net profit.

These figures indicate the crippling effect which the injunctions had on the TVA program. Had it been able to go ahead as planned there would already be a vast network of public-owned transmission and distribution lines in the Tennessee Valley area with the private systems faced with ultimate absorption.

Private Systems Still Intact

As it is, the private systems are still intact, only 13 small communities now use TVA power, and production at TVA's dams is only a fraction of the total potential.

Hasty judgment here is that TVA now has the balance of the summer and the fall in which to lay the foundation for a public-owned system. The assumption is that no judge would grant an injunction against TVA in the face of the Circuit Court ruling.

If this assumption proves correct it would appear to mean that nothing can stop TVA until about the first of the new year—that being the earliest date on which a Supreme Court decision could possibly be expected. During that time—nearly six months—TVA could go far and entrench itself so firmly that its very position might constitute an added argument for recognizing its legality.

Plans to Go Ahead

All indications are that the TVA has every intention of going as far as possible before the Supreme Court acts, justifying such a policy by the recent reaffirmation of congressional intent plus apparent public approval in the Tennessee Valley itself.

At the present session of Congress both chambers have adopted by substantial majorities the new TVA amendments extending its authority to sell surplus power.

Up to March 25, 1935, 27 communities in the TVA area had voted on the question of municipal ownership of power systems looking towards the use of TVA power. Of these, 22 voted for municipal ownership and seven against. The total vote was 75,906 in favor to 29,104 against.

However, Birmingham, Alabama, the largest city in the group voted "no" by about two to one.

Willie McGee, Cropper, Sees Good Times Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SULLIGENT, Ala.—A relief administration steer and 75 acres of land, plus Willie McGee's determination and hard work, have resulted in Lamar County's first cotton bloom of the season and a well-stocked larder at the McGee "place."

Mr. McGee was among the first to sign the 1935 rehabilitation program, and took a three-year lease on 75 acres on a share-crop basis with option to purchase. The state furnished him the steer, farming implements, feed, fertilizer and seed plus monthly subsistence advances.

Net results show seven acres of corn in cultivation, six acres of cotton, an acre of peanuts, quarter acre of sorghum, acre and a half of soy beans, eight acres of Irish potatoes and a fine patch of watermelons, besides a prolific garden.

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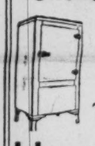
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Ten Guesses (39)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; mercury freezes at 39 degrees below zero, and it therefore cannot "drop to 50 below." Temperatures colder than 39 below zero are recorded by spirit thermometers.
2—Yes.
3—Yes.
4—No; the equator passes slightly to the north of Quito.
5—No; it was the ecclesiastical style employed in England and France before the Renaissance.
6—No; for example: "sudden, suddenness."
7—Yes; the second should be "all right."
8—No; the peahen lays them.
9—Yes; Denmark's flag dates from about 1219.
10—Yes; Titus immediately precedes Philemon.

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Paris-London Agreement Seen; Ethiopians Rally to Emperor

(Continued from Page 1)

which Ethiopia will be unabale to accept.

According to reports from Rome, Italy is considering asking the League to confer a temporary Italian mandate over Ethiopia along lines similar to the mandates over Palestine and Syria. The Ethiopian Government would never accept this without war.

In an interview in the Times, published here today, Emperor Haile Selassie says if he is given a seaport such as Zeila, he is prepared to yield part of Ogaden Province to Italy, including the river Webbe Shebeili. Its waters might be useful for irrigating Italian Somaliland. But he has refused to give up any of the northern provinces.

The Emperor is ready to discuss Italy's demand for the right to build a railway linking Eritrea with Italian Somaliland.

Countercharge on Slavery

While praising Britain's attitude in the dispute, the Negus strongly criticized the action of the powers, notably Czechoslovakia and Belgium, in refusing to supply ammunition to Ethiopia when Italy can get all she wants and is still shipping vast quantities to East Africa.

The question of slavery, which Italy puts forward as justifying her demand for a mandate, was discussed in the House of Lords yesterday when several speakers held that Ethiopia is doing as much as can be expected to end the system. Traffic across the Red Sea it was stated, has been reduced from a stream to a trickle—going on, incidentally, across the territory of European powers, since Ethiopia has no outlet to the sea.

The Emperor declared in this connection that slavery still flourishes in the Italian possessions of Tripoli and Eritrea, a fact which was also stated during the last meeting of the League slavery commission.

Another development in the dispute is the receipt by the British Churchman's Missionary Society of a telegram from a British missionary in Ethiopia which reads as follows: "The Emperor asks British Christians to assist by prayer in averting the crisis."

Duce Assures Italians Preparations in Africa Are Nearing Completion

ROME, July 18 (AP) — Premier Benito Mussolini informed his nation today that Italy's military preparations in her colony of Eritrea, east of Ethiopia, are in excellent shape.

This announcement was contained in a telegram he sent to Emilio de Bono, High Commissioner of Eritrea. After receiving reports from General de Bono, Signor Mussolini telegraphed:

"I wish to inform the country the works of the High Commissioner have been developed in all fields with intense and ceaseless rhythm so as to put Eritrea in a position to face present and future tasks.

"All that is necessary for the life of a population 10 times increased and of the metropolitan and native army—roads, water, foodstuffs, barracks, communications, hospitals, and an infinite number of other necessities—have been provided for despite the difficulties which, for various reasons, principally that of great distance, have been immense.

"The congestion at the port of Massawah, which gave us lively anxiety, is about to cease. Fascist faith and will has bent the opposition.

"In regard to military services, much remains to do, but I believe the most difficult period has passed."

Ambassador Yotaro Sugimura of Japan confirmed today the official Italian version of representations he made to Signor Mussolini that Japan has no political interests in Ethiopia. He said this assurance was in accord with general instructions he received at the time he came to Rome last December.

Geneva Waits Tensely As Mussolini Weighs Policy Toward Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 18—New League of Nations efforts to intervene in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis are now virtually assured for the end of this month. Joseph Avenol, Secretary General, who is making a tour of consultation and has seen many influential members of the Council, has given instructions to the Secretariat to notify everybody concerned.

The date, according to the May resolution, should be July 25 or immediately afterwards, and it is understood in fact that July 29 has provisionally been chosen. Maxim Litvinoff is acting President and will have the formal duty of convening the meeting.

Fifth Arbitrator

The only item on the agenda as fixed is the appointment of a fifth arbitrator to the joint commission which has reached a deadlock.

Yet it appears open either to Italy or to Ethiopia to raise the whole issue. Ethiopia wants to make a direct appeal under Article 15, while Italy is being advised to counter this move by indicting Ethiopia for failing to fulfill conditions of membership. Rome charges Ethiopia with the continuance of slavery, the raiding of frontiers, and the violating of treaties. On these and other points Italy is believed to have compiled a dossier with a view to the expulsion of Ethiopia from the League and to the establishment of an Italian protectorate or mandated territory over it.

Mussolini and League

Whether Premier Benito Mussolini will take the course of using the League instead of opposing the League remains to be seen, for his present attitude is one of hostility and suspicion of League interference. It is felt that any unfortunate incident in the League must be avoided at all costs. Nevertheless, if he can get what he wants without the risk of war and a general upheaval of European relations, it is considered probable that he will agree to send a delegate to the Council.

It does not, however, follow that the Negus, despite the pressure put upon him, will consent to a compromise. In any case, the League can hardly evade a July meeting without complete discredit, as M. Avenol has urged, apparently persuading European statesmen, though negotiations outside the League are still being actively pursued.

Co-operative Plan For Ireland Was Goal of Russell

By a Staff Correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., July 18—George William Russell, Irish journalist who passed on here yesterday, was known to thousands by the cryptic pen name "Æ." But the stage of letters was not wide enough to give full play to Russell's astonishing versatility. He was a poet, a painter, publisher, economist, politician lecturer.

He was born at Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, and educated in Dublin. He started work in an accountant's office but soon became interested in the agricultural co-operative movement, joining the Irish Agricultural Organization Society in 1897.

In 1904, he became editor of the Irish Homestead, farm journal. He held that post until 1923 when he began editing the Irish Statesman, which critics have called the best edited periodical in Ireland. In the meantime, though, Russell's many-sided genius was asserting itself in other ways.

Man of Action

William Rothenstein, painting a word portrait of the distinguished Irish writer 15 years ago, declared he possessed "an enormous and baffling energy" so that "while he is known to some as a painter of delightful pictures others recognize him mainly as a poet, while many, again, think of him as an expert on economics, as a distinguished social theorist, as a terrific conversationalist."

With all his vaunted energy he utterly scorned that dynamic human force. Longfellow's line in "Psalm of Life" which reads "Let us then be up and doing," should be stricken out by act of Congress, the poet once told an American audience with just a trace of Irish laughter in his eyes.

He blended poetic eloquence with economic theories, in which a co-operative society was his dream. In his more callow years, the Irish poet's speeches on the ideal economy frequently soared, Pegasus-winged, over the tousled heads of his rugged rural countrymen.

Needs Interpreter

Once, it is told, that after one such incident, a sympathetic parish priest felt obliged to explain to the spell-bound farmers that: "What the speaker has been tryin' to tell ye is that if ye buy a little pig at the Fair in Lochvay for ten shillin's and take him home and feed him a bit and sell him again for twenty shillin's in the Fair at Balmashal ye'll make ten shillin's on it."

He gained the art of painting without instruction, wrote poetry from the impulse of an inexhaustable inspiration. He helped to found the famous Abbey Theater in Dublin.

Once alleged by St. John Ervine to have traveled less than any other educated man in Ireland, Russell eventually did bestir himself from Erin's emerald byways to make a lecture tour that enabled audiences in the United States to see this lyrical, six-foot red-bearded giant. He spoke mainly on the co-operative movement which he helped to introduce among farm communities in his homeland. For college audiences he recited snatches from his published works which began with "Homeward: Songs by the Way" in 1894, extending over the intervening years to his "House of the Titans and Other Poems," published a few months ago.

Dog Grass Paper Possible

Possible utilization of couch, or dog, grass in the manufacture of paper is reported to be receiving the attention of some European manufacturers.

Nations' Firemen Meet in London

© Keystone

Fireman, Save My Hat!

A Czechoslovakian Fire Chief, With Sword and Epaulets, Being Welcomed to the International Fire Brigade Conference, While the London Spark Chaser on the Right Keeps an Eye on His Inflammable-Looking Bearskin

Delegates in uniform from 16 countries display ability in checking hazards with spectacular exhibition; represent 40,000 public brigades.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Fire-fighting chiefs of 16 nations have been gathered in England for an International Fire Brigades Conference.

Spectacular competitions were held at Sennowe Parl, Norfolk, for the benefit of the conference delegates. Some 4000 visitors were also delighted with the daring feats performed by fire brigades. And with the fine uniforms and decorations of the foreign fire chiefs, too. Most of all with Lieutenant Merta, of Czechoslovakia, who wore a great furry bearskin on his head like an English guardsmen. He must have to watch out for sparks, some people remarked. Then they decided he probably had another hat at home.

Brigades from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, France, Finland, Estonia, Luxembourg, Lativa, Lithuania, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia took part. "Hydrant wet drill" was a star turn of the program, from the spectators point of view, at all events. There were displays of how to deal with gas explosions, airplane and motor accidents.

At a dinner in London to the foreign delegates, Lord Ampthill, President of the National Fire Brigades Association, spoke of the "wonderful bond of union" between firemen.

"They have come here to exchange ideas, which are for our mutual advantage," he added. "They have come to tell us many things we should like to know and to bring friendly greetings from their fellow-firemen in their own countries.

"There is a wonderful bond of union between firemen of all countries, whatever their race or creed. It is a bond of friendship neither assailed nor assailable by any influence of hostility, because the fire brigade is neither national nor international, but purely humanitarian.

"In the service of fire fighting we have no military secrets to guard from possible rivals or adversaries. On the contrary, we all agree to place any new inventions or discoveries at the disposal of all those who have to fight fire in any part of the world. It is a bond of union only to be compared with those who save lives at sea."

Lord Ampthill pointed out that the delegates from the 16 countries represented 40,000 public fire brigades manned by 1,500,000 trained firemen, protecting a population of nearly 200,000,000.

Nationalization Of British Arms Output Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 18—Three possible ways of controlling arm merchants were outlined by the Union of Democratic Control at the reopening of the hearing before the Royal Commission on Private Manufacture of and Trading in Arms here today.

The union itself, Sir William Jowitt, its spokesman, told the Commission, believed that if the British Government wishes to have the arms industry "free from inefficiency and abuses inherent in private manufacture," they could have it by taking it over.

They could nationalize the arms industry, including heavy arms, chemicals and explosives and aircraft. Such nationalization would have to be supplemented by control of sources of raw materials, such as iron and nickel. Or they could nationalize the armaments sections of their respective industries. The technical problem of separation of production and process from normal industrial work was possible, he held.

If, on the other hand, the Commission felt that industry should still be left in private hands, the Government's control, he held, could be intensified by several means. The present licensing system whereby export of arms from Britain is controlled could be stiffened. There might also be financial inspection and control, separation of financial arrangements for war and civil research with full publicity.

The Government's supervision of arms traders could be still further strengthened, Sir William contended, by inspection and control internally by democratically elected workers in firms concerned and by international inspection and control.

In this connection, Dame Rachel Crowdy, the only woman member of the Commission and former chief of the League's social and anti-opium sections, drew attention to American proposals for curbing the arms trade recently discussed by a Senate subcommittee. The union spokesman urged that the Royal Commission beg the British Government to give the United States proposals all their support when they are next considered at Geneva.

At the conclusion of the session, the Commission decided it would not sit again for some considerable time.

Export Easy

"It is easy to export chemicals which when mixed with other gases make a very poisonous gas that can only be used as a military weapon" the Royal Commission on Private Manufacture of and Trading in Arms was told by Sir William Jowitt in behalf of the Union of Democratic Control at the reopening of its session here yesterday.

During his evidence for the union—a Socialist body believing in the Socialist theory that government control is desirable—Sir William exposed what he described as "one of most unsatisfactory features" of the British licensing system. This system, he explained, does not apply to poison gas.

"We desire," he explained, "that export of these deadly poison gases should be absolutely prohibited and their manufacture rigorously controlled." Other defects of the present licensing system, he added, are that it does not cover export of airplanes nor does it prevent British arms firms from manufacturing or finishing arms abroad and thus avoiding the British Government's control.

Needed Reforms Listed

Essential reforms to remove existing abuses in the union's opinion are publication of licenses, publicity for orders from state and private works, publicity for all purchases, licenses to manufacture and full publicity for it.

One of the Union's main objections to the system of arms traders, Sir William told the commission, is that it is inefficient. This, he said, was especially the case with armor plate and heavy arms which provided the "worst features of private enterprise and collectivism resulting in the State paying far higher than necessary for arms, and preventing expansion from the arms point of view." Production of armaments, he added, should be taken over by the Government who could run efficient works.

Sir William also begged the commission to take steps similar to those taken by the American commissioner "to be sure you get at the bottom of things—to get books, documents and witnesses we have not been able to get." The conscience of the British public, he declared, will not be at rest unless and until the British investigation now proceeding is as full, as complete and as adequate as that of the American commission.

Sir William's evidence was backed by the voluminous report of the union which is the result of many years of painstaking investigations into the arms trade. He is assisted by several important witnesses who are experts on the industries of heavy armaments, chemical warfare and aircraft and under whose direction today's evidence has been prepared.

After outlining proposals whereby nationalization or control of private arms traders might be achieved, the report contends that a "system which closely connects the arms trade with public service avoiding the salutary sanctions of public control is contrary to every principle of responsible government. It gives rise to suspicion of evil even when evil may not be present and makes it only too possible for interested parties to promote their interests in a way which increases national antagonisms and fosters an armament race which is admittedly one of the contributory factors leading to war."

Mr. Ronald M. Wood, formerly connected with the air ministry research department at Farnborough, referred to aircraft material exported to Germany. Calling attention to ignition screens used for protection of wireless apparatus against magneto interference in airplanes he disclosed that one British firm had exported to Germany sufficient screens for 3000 planes.

Haile Selassie Stirs People by Liberty Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

and co-operate for the defense of the country," Haile Selassie said. "As in the past, women will heroically participate in the defense of the country, encouraging the soldiers and treating the wounded.

"Regardless of faiths, all will face the invader in common unity, thwarting the efforts of Italy to create discord between Christians and Mohammedans.

"Your sovereign, now speaking, will be among you unhesitatingly to spill all his blood for independence."

He repeatedly stressed that Ethiopia does not want war and is desirous of following the ways of peace mentioned in the Kellogg-Briand Pact. He said his appeal to the United States under that pact and the initiation of final steps by the League of Nations Council was proof of this desire.

"If our repeated efforts for good will fail, our conscience is clear and the Ethiopian people, united, can confidently stretch their hands to God who will defend the just cause of our country, upholding the heroic courage of our soldiers in a battle for independence."

Many in the audience burst into tears when the Emperor made his reference to his possible death on the battlefield. The rest of his fiery address was met with enthusiasm, applause, and shouting.

At the close of the speech, the Somali chief of Ogaden Province spoke in Arabic, translated into Amharic, Ethiopia's state language, pledging his loyalty and the loyalty of his people to Emperor Haile Selassie and promising in the name of all Muhammadans their faithfulness and their willingness to fight to the last man.

He shouted: "Long live the Emperor and Ethiopia!"

The Coptic Christian Archbishop, Abouna Kyrilos, the head of the Ethiopian church, solemnly preached to the assembly, admonishing unity in the defense of the country. He told his listeners not to fear death and assured them that God was with the Ethiopians.

In the course of his address, Emperor Haile Selassie said that Signor Mussolini had insulted Ethiopia by saying her barbarity excludes a peaceful solution and that Italy desired through a so-called "civilizing mission" to settle with blood the Italian defeat at Adowa in 1896.

The Emperor asserted that Ethiopia was not the provocator at Adowa but that, rather, she had merely resisted invasion there and had won, but still did not reap all the advantages she could have gained since she did not expand her territory through that victory.

Navy Week at Kiel Revived by Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's first navy week has just been held at Kiel.

It was opened by Admiral Albrecht, senior officer of the Baltic fleet, and was intended to follow the British example, establishing contact between the new and growing German navy and the general public.

Practically the whole German fleet has been open to public inspection. Displays illustrating features of modern warfare such as torpedo practice and anti-aircraft operations were given.

Japanese Color Prints

Japan's first color prints are attributed to Torii Kiyonobu (1664-1729).

Movie Camera 'Sleuths' Lawbreakers; Evidence Brings Court Convictions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERFIELD, Eng.—Police in Derbyshire here have a new and invaluable weapon for combating street betting. This is a movie camera which has just been used here successfully in rounding up breakers of the gaming laws.

Thirty-nine persons appeared in court accused of being concerned with betting in or near the town market place. As prisoners they had a new experience. The court windows were darkened and a movie show of their misdemeanors started.

The film was 300 feet in length and occupied 15 minutes during which time it showed the paying out of winnings and the passing of slips. For the benefit of those inclined to doubt their eyes, the film was put on in slow motion.

Eventually, nine of the accused were fined £91 in all, 25 were discharged and five were bound over. The chief constable welcomed the new method of tracking down street bookmaking.

Ready money betting is illegal in Britain except on racecourses. Credit betting, however, is widely practiced, but not by the poor man whose credit is usually not considered sufficiently secure. He therefore resorts to illegal street betting and all over the country thousands of pounds are being daily wagered in this way. The matter, however, is now being reviewed by the Government.

Workers in Britain Called Better Off Than in Boom Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British worker is, upon the average, definitely better off today than even in the boom years immediately following the World War.

This conclusion follows from wages tables and cost of living indexes brought together in an informative paper recently read before the Royal Statistical Society of London by Mr. E. C. Ramsbottom, director of statistics, Ministry of Labor. These figures show that the average purchasing power of the British worker last year was 115½, taking 1924=100.

This compares with 97 in 1923, the bottom point touched in the past 15 years. From that period onwards improvement was practically continuous until 1932 when economy cuts began to operate.

In the same period the money value of wages has fallen consistently, namely from a high point of 154.8 in 1920 to 94.4 now. But this has been more than counterbalanced by reduction in the cost of living which has gone down in the same period from 151.4 to 81.7.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Indians Came

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Our story opened on a fine August morning of the year 1689, when Seth Hubbard, on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. The intruders carried off Mrs. Snow, a neighbor of the Hubbards, her four-year-old daughter Persis, Seth, and quantities of the Snows' food, clothes and household articles. John Hammond, who came after them in an attempt to rescue the prisoners, was captured, too. The party traveled in canoes to an Indian village on the Penobscot River. In the fall, the Indians separated to spend the winter wandering through the woods looking for food. Bedagi's household, including Seth and Keoka—a girl who had helped Seth to learn the Indian names for things—and her grandmother, were in one group; Mrs. Snow and Persis went with another. During the winter Seth learned to endure hunger and hardship with the Indians. One day he and Keoka found Father Simon in the snow and helped him back to camp. Father Simon promised to tell authorities in Quebec where Seth was. In the spring Bedagi's household headed north for St. Francis, near Quebec.

Chapter Twelve

SIGHING, Seth dipped his paddle in the yellow current, wondering if he should find John Hammond at St. Francis that evening. But soon his vague fears were soothed by the enormous width and smoothness of the river flowing all about him. The fog was settling down over the abrupt headlands and rolling shores, and through the misty half-light he saw the white porpoises lazily, slowly turning their sides to the surface in gleaming crescents like moons. Wherever the porpoises were, the sea gulls gathered, shining white with black tips to their wings, taking his heart back to the long summer days at Pemaquoit.

Their canoe, as usual, took the lead, its birch bark gleaming in the faint spring sunshine. The other canoes were less beautiful, being made of elm bark in the Iroquois fashion, since they had been in haste when they built them and birch trees of sufficient size had been hard to find. Seth always remembered the beauty of that especial day, and the sound of a church bell ringing from an unseen village.

Toward evening, the fog dissipated as quickly as it had gathered. And Seth had his first view of Quebec by sunset, a yellow unveiled sun whose low beams turned all the windows to flame. The fort lay on the height of the rock, and the city—churches, houses, stores, streets, and warehouses—seemed to have slipped from that height, trailing its weight across the face of the cliff, to lie with one end coiled at its base beside the river like a heavy wampum belt of stone patterned with fire. Here other canoes passed them, some filled with Indians and some with river men in their bright shirts. Bedagi was unwilling to make an unnoticed arrival at St. Francis after dark, so pulling their canoes to shore they prepared their fires once more on the shingle as the evening star brightened from the ashes of the sunset.

Next morning they arrived at St. Francis des Sales. Seth, hearing Bedagi give the prisoner whoop, became unpleasantly aware that he probably faced running the gauntlet again. He had lived so long intimately with the Indians that the idea of rough handling from them came like cold water dashed in his face. However, here, under the shadow of the mission, the thing was more a form than anything else. There was much laughter, but little pain. He had often felt sorer after a thrashing from his own father.

Seth Meets Old Friends

And now his friends crowded about him. Bedagi's brother shook him by the hand, grinning.

Little Persis, looking scrawny but healthy, flung herself into his arms.

"We came here, too," she cried, speaking the Indian tongue, and looking like any of the other children except for her fair tousled hair and blue eyes.

"Dear," said her mother, "speak to Seth in English. Seth, I am glad you are safe. I have prayed for you often and often during this dreadful winter. If it had not been for John Hammond, we could not have come through it."

"Is he here?" Seth asked eagerly. "Is he well?"

She smiled her smile that brought back the youth to her face.

"He is very well," she said. "He is hunting now. But Mrs. Job has married again. Only last week we ate bear's meat for the wedding feast and Patumkin is here, too, and still dislikes us."

She looked white and haggard; over her Indian dress she still wore an apron, patched but clean.

Her eyes followed his glance. "I know it is foolish. I saved it all winter. Oh, Seth! I hate it all, the dirt and the fleas and the terrible things I have eaten which I would not have given to a dog. If it were not for Persis's sake, I should have died long ago. I would rather be in my grave than living among savages."

She was silent. He saw her thin hand picking at her apron. When she looked up, her eyes were full of tears.

"And Persis is forgetting her English," she said, with infinite sadness in her voice.

Two of the prisoners whom he had known on the Penobscot in the fall were also there. The others had gone back to the coast with their masters, they said.

"Ah, well," said one of the men, "it will do us no harm to learn how to live off the country for a few months. When I go back to my farm, I shall know a good deal more about keeping fresh meat on the table without killing my own stock, and laying up some peltry into the bargain to buy my wife a new gown now and then."

"Is there any talk of exchange or redeeming us?" Seth asked.

"There's always talk," said the man, "but nothing comes of it. Some say that a commission will come this summer by way of Albany. I don't know. Ask the priest."

Father de la Pré was a young man, thin, hooked-nosed, and painfully shy, dressed in the black of the Jesuits. He spoke to Seth without looking at him directly, in an English hesitating—like everything else about him—but correct, inquiring where he had been taken and when.

"Ah," he said, "then you were were with Madame Snow! It was you who saved Persis and the baby, as she has often told me. Poor Madame Snow. I have persuaded her master to sell her in Quebec."

At the word "sell" Seth spoke without taking time to think.

"Sell Mrs. Snow like a black to work in the kitchen?" he cried angrily, his heart beating at the idea that they could all be bought and sold like so many Guinea slaves. He had thought of himself as a captive, completely in Bedagi's power, but to be sold for money to white people seemed more degrading.

Father de la Pré flushed painfully, looked at him, and dropped his eyes.

"She would be kindly treated," he stammered, "and clean. It is the dirt she cannot bear."

Seth had had more time to think. "You are right, father," he said, "even I can see that."

John Hammond Again

He had a glimpse of Patumkin who scowled at him without speaking and toward evening, as he was fetching wood, he saw John Hammond coming toward him. He could never be mistaken in those huge shoulders and the small head with its cocky pose.

Seth flung himself upon him and felt his ribs almost crack beneath the big man's bear hug.

"Well, it's good to see you," said John Hammond. "I'm glad I waited a few days more." He lowered his voice and glanced arrogantly but carefully about him before going on. "Some day soon I mean to try to escape. Will you come with me, Seth?"

* * *

One morning early Persis burst into Bedagi's house.

"We're going to Quebec! We're going to Quebec today!" she cried to Seth. Then she fearlessly knelt beside the seated Bedagi twining her arms about his neck.

"Mrs. Job says John Hammond may come. Please, uncle, let Seth come with us, too," she coaxed. Bedagi had just sold his skins to the trader at a good price and was feeling well disposed.

"Go, then, my son," he said to Seth. "You will see a great city. There are many of your nation there, too, working for the French. But remember that the soldiers send back to St. Francis any of our slaves who try to hide there, and then—" he grinned. "You come home like a good boy," he added.

Seth nodded. No, he would not try to escape, not even with John Hammond. The assurance lay strongly within him that some day he should reach home. He dared not risk that return on any foolhardy action.

But this bright morning, all care dropped from him.

With Natanis they went to Quebec in one canoe. Mrs. Snow was tense with excitement. She had no feeling of disgrace in being sold—to her it was like being redeemed—anything so that she might get away from the Indians and get Persis away from them. Her only fear was lest no one might want them.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

With an Artist at the Bottom of the Sea

By Else Bostelmann, an Artist With Dr. William Beebe's Expeditions Into Undersea Wonderlands

THE sea bottom is a strange place for an artist's studio, but you will see how natural and easy it is to paint there.

The usual bathing suit and sneakers are all the outfit needed. A copper diving helmet is put over my head and step by step I go down on a rope ladder which hangs over the side of a motorboat. A rubber hose is attached to one end of the helmet and the other end is connected with the apparatus from which the air for breathing is evenly pumped into the helmet.

Suddenly I touch bottom and stand on the softest, whitest sand imaginable. This is fairyland, off the Bermuda coast! Beneath tropic seas is the level of a new world.

Drawn by Mrs. Bostelmann for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—A Blue Parrot Fish Being "Cleaned Up" by Little Wrasse. Center—A Painter on the Floor of the Sea. Right—A Cow Fish Burrowing for a Meal

The near views are clear and bright, perfect daylight, but already a few yards away the forms and colors grow dimmer. Greater distances appear fainter and coral towers and seaweeds fade away into bluish silhouettes on a pale turquoise background.

My small iron easel and painting palette are gently lowered from the boat on a rope. I can easily untie it and place the easel on the sand. On it is fastened a wooden frame over which canvas is stretched. My painting palette is made heavy with lead, and to keep my brushes from floating away I tie them to my palette with strings. As you know, oil colors are not spoiled by water.

Now I am ready to paint.

While I stand and observe, sometimes little innocent sea creatures begin to nibble on my arms and legs. Tiny white crabs resembling ivory carvings scramble over my feet, expecting me, perhaps, to be a new growth which they pass and try on their ways unknown to us.

Such glorious views everywhere!

Purple sea fans and brownish sea plumes sway softly in the hardly noticeable current. Slender gorgonians, round branch corals, formations like columns and bridges, they are all built by tiny animals, the castle builders of the deep. The reefs we find today in the oceans were possibly constructed by them thousands of years ago. Although these little masons could not withstand time and eruptions, their fantastic buildings remained. The waves took possession of these deserted dwellings. Changed by passing centuries, they are now known as limestone.

Through this new world of unearthly shapes like castles, trees, and bushes, float with poise the inmates of these fairy gardens. Rock beauties and their cousins, the angel fish, blueheads and squirrel fish, and countless others which you know already from aquariums. One or the other tropical fish might even live a happy existence in your own fishbowl in your home. But there are many you can watch only in their native surroundings.

For instance, the blue parrot fish is one which sometimes displays unusual habits. He likes to nibble on rocks to find little titbits, small animals to suit his fish appetite. Usually the eagerness of his search is noticeable. Tiny little particles cling to his mouth, and the helpless creature, a foot or longer in size, stands upright in the water waiting for little wrasse to clean him up. These colorful little fish, cute and quick, only as long as your finger, know the helplessness of the parrot fish. The little bits hanging around his snout are enough food for them to satisfy their hunger.

And there is another strange sight. Our imagination makes us believe we see a slender sea plant of indistinct color growing out of a small sandpile. Approaching it slowly, we are astonished to find the seaweed wiggling. We see a fanlike tail switching just a little and two small fins below. Behold, a fish! Its snout is buried in one of the many small, soft sandhills of the ocean ground. A little white cloud of fine sand is thrown up.

He stands on his head working hard, but his tedious labor will be rewarded with a fancy meal of a juicy worm. The cow fish (that's what it is) resembles much in facial expression its early namebrother. In general both are peaceful creatures, but occasionally they do like to take an unexpected jump. Not that the cow fish takes the moon for its goal, but he certainly will not take it calmly when plunked into an aquarium. He will not take imprisonment willingly. With big leaps he fights for his freedom, his rightful place in the sea gardens.

Making a living in these levels is not always easy. To be cleaned up after hard labor sometimes means standing on one's tail. To satisfy one's appetite sometimes requires to stand on one's head.

Still more unusual ways and family life we will see in a later article in observing the pipe fish and the father sea horse and its relative, the red sea dragon. Also their close friends, the sea anemone and the hermit crab, will tell us a story of their own. The corals, too, with their extended or contracted polyparms, their change of form and color, will help us to understand the ceaseless activity beneath the waves.

(This is the first of four undersea articles which are appearing on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month. The author, Mrs. Bostelmann, was an artist on Dr. William Beebe's oceanagraphic expeditions for several years. She has been down in a diving helmet to about 40 feet many times and has descended in Dr. Beebe's bathysphere.)

Our Mail Bag

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Dear Editor:

I would like very much to carry on a correspondence with a boy my own age (13) who lives on a ranch in the western part of the United States.

My hobbies are swimming, baseball, stamp-collecting and reading.

David R.

Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia, Africa

Dear Editor:

I should very much like to correspond with young people in other parts of the world and should like to do so with the aid of the Mail Bag.

I am sixteen years old and should like to hear from someone at some sort of college either in America or England. I am very interested in sport and most arts and should love to hear about places in other continents.

We have here, a very small Christian Science Society which I have attended since I was very tiny and as I have only visited England once, I am longing to know something of the big churches overseas.

I love animals and I am very keen to hear about customs in foreign countries.

I have always wanted to write to someone in another country and shall be very grateful if you could help me.

Joan E.

The Bronx, New York

Dear Editor:

Last June I had the joyous privilege of attending the Annual Meeting in the Mother Church. Indeed, it was most inspiring!

I want to express my gratitude for the many friends I have made through the Mail Bag and I cannot put into words how truly grateful I am for The Christian Science Monitor. Of all the newspaper offices I have visited, The Christian Science Publishing Society Building thrilled me most. There is such a peaceful atmosphere about the building.

At present I am taking a course in journalism and business.

I will most heartily welcome an opportunity to correspond with girls of the ages of 18 to 20.

Mitzi H.

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been very interested in the Mail Bag and its correspondents and I should very much like to have some correspondents of my own.

I have lived in Melbourne for some years now. I was born in Africa, and lived in the Kalahari Desert for some years. I have lived in London for two years, and would be glad to correspond with a "Londoner."

Australia is a beautiful country; there are some very lovely places to be found. One of these is up in the cattle country in the East, where I have spent some delightful holidays on a cattle station.

I should be very glad to correspond with girls about 17 and upward from any country.

I am interested in all sports, particularly swimming and horseback riding. I am also very keen about aviation, and hope that when I am a little older I shall be able to fly.

Davida H.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Marie B. (11) Los Angeles, California.

Jean E. (12) Waverley, Massachusetts. Girl Scout. Wishes to exchange stamps with girls in foreign countries, especially Japan, Germany, and Nova Scotia.

Joyce S. (13) Thirroul, New South Wales, Australia. Wishes a pen friend her own age to discuss each other's countries and customs.

Geraldine W. (14) Walkerville, Ontario. Wishes to correspond especially with some one in France. Interested in art, music, and reading.

Maryann K. (14) Honolulu, Hawaii. Chinese and Hawaiian girl, wishes to correspond with anyone from anywhere.

Dorothy C. (14) Queens Village, New York. Wishes correspondents especially in France, England, South America, Canada, Ireland, and western sections of the United States.

Arline H. (15) Jersey City, New Jersey. Wishes correspondents mainly in the western part of the United States. Interested in swimming, tennis, collecting pictures and souvenirs.

Thekla H. (16) Hollywood, California. Interested in sports, reading, dramatics, and art.

Linden B. (17), Palmerstonh, New Zealand. Interested in animals, music, sports, and outdoor life.

Catherine R. W. (17) Hukanui, New Zealand. Wishes correspondents especially in Africa, Holland, or America. Interested in knitting, swimming, tennis, hocky, basketball, biking and stamps.

Margaret J. (18) North Invercargill, New Zealand. Wishes to correspond with girls in America.

Beryl S. (18) Arrowtown, South Is., New Zealand. Wishes correspondents from anywhere who write in English. Lives in the goldfields among the mountains. Interested in sports, books, nature, and drama.

Boys

Phil D. (13) Christchurch, New Zealand. Interested in stamps. Wishes to correspond with someone in France.

John D. (13) Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. Interested in stamps, fret-work, tennis, and soccer. Would like to correspond especially with boys in Holland, Africa, or America.

Stanley R. (13) Greeley, Colorado. Interested in animals. Would like especially to hear from boys on the coast.

Milton H. (15) St. Kilda S.3, Victoria, Australia. Interested in sports and aviation. Wishes to hear from boys in America or Canada.

Donald D. (16) Cleveland, Ohio. Interested in radio, photography, chemistry, automobiles, and electricity in general. Wishes to correspond with someone in Paris, or Havre, France.

Otto R. (16) Brockau b. Breslau, Germany. Interested in stamps, sport, land and population, and wishes to correspond in English or German with boys who live in India, Africa, or Australia.

Dawchund J. (16) Verulam.Natal, South Africa. Interested in cycling, education, customs and costumes of foreign countries.

Gleny B. (17) Oslo, Norway. Wishes to correspond with American boy. Interested in sport and music. Send picture, please, with the first letter.

Leslie H. (18) St. Winifred's, Natal, South Africa. Wishes to correspond with boy in America, Australia, Russia, Scotland, or Ireland, particularly. Interested in sports, outdoor life, books, music, and horses.

Jack K. (18) Timaru, New Zealand.

Hans A. (19) Berne, Switzerland. Interested in all sports, music, and technique.

R. B. B. (19) Parkes, New South Wales, Australia. Wishes to correspond with boys and men in all countries, especially France, Italy, Germany, and America. Interested in stamp collecting and sport.

A South African Dog Has His Day

"EVERY dog has his day" is a well-known saying, and this is the story of the big day in the life of Fritz, a South African dog.

Fritz is a Dobermann Pinscher, and is owned by Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Steyn Desselss who have a big farm in the Orange Free State. Fritz's main job has been to guard the wheat fields, and in his master's opinion he is the best possible insurance against arson.

But Fritz is much more than a guardian of property. As a police dog he has gained a wonderful reputation, his efforts having proved most successful when his help has been called upon. In two cases of stock theft he not only traced the thieves but actually conducted the police to the place where the stock had been buried, his scent being unerring. He is also very clever at tricks, and has been trained to carry messages from the farm lands to the farmhouse, and to take back anything given to him. Many and many a time has Fritz been seen carefully carrying a basket of tea far out into the lands, sometimes jumping barbed wire fences 4ft. 6ins. high on his way, and never spilling a drop. Sometimes he is placed on guard over something or somebody, and woe betide the person who tries to interfere with him! A warning snarl is usually sufficient, but if by any chance the hint is not taken Fritz is quite prepared to go further.

And then came the great day when his master decided to enter him for the Transvaal Kennel Club's Championship Show. Fritz is not a show dog in the accepted sense of the word, being more useful than ornamental, yet his success at his first show established a record. He emerged from the novice class an easy winner, and then entered 13 other classes, and was proclaimed winner in 10 of them. He took 11 first prizes and one second, and then two third prizes! He created a sensation. Never before had a dog taken 11 first prizes in one day at any dog show in South Africa—and an unknown dog at that! The judges found him perfect in every respect.

Now Fritz has gone back to the farm. He enjoyed his day in the city but he is happier on the veld, and fame has not turned his head.

Dress of Bags

A SUMMER costume made of seven lawn seed bags and six small sugar sacks carried off a blue ribbon in a Junior Achievement Club competition in Springfield, Mass.

The outfit, made by Miss Frances E. Clark, a 14-year-old junior high school student, not only attracted attention to its owner's skill with the needle, but has won favorable comment wherever she has worn it.

She wanted a linen suit, in the beginning, but store prices ran high and expense was a factor in her budget. Then she came upon a discarded grass seed bag and had a bright idea. Soon she had a suit, hat and handbag all made from the seed bag, that, besides being charming, possessed the advantage of being less crushable than linen. The total cost was $2.11.

The bags in the raw are striped and printed with the name of a seed company. By cutting out the stripes and cleverly piecing the clear fabric thus obtained, the first problem was solved. A bleaching water removed the printing. In her spare time during the late winter months Miss Clark worked on her dress and was so pleased with the result that she continued her efforts into the millinery and handbag fields, making a neat little hat and a practical bag of the same material.

For a blouse she turned to discarded ten-pound sugar sacks, using six of them to make a full white blouse which she embroidered neatly to make the ensemble complete. The results of her efforts justify her ingenuity.

This is not her first venture in sewing. She has made chair sets, centerpieces, pajamas and towels and last year made up a dance set from the bags in which chicken feed is distributed. A member of the Willing Workers Junior Achievement Club of West Springfield for the past five years, she hopes to continue in the study of home economics and, when she is graduated from school, to become a club leader.

Things to Do This Summer

ONE way of developing a keener interest in outdoor life and increasing our enjoyment in the outdoors is to have a special object in view when we go hiking.

Here are some suggestions for natural history activities that may occupy our walks and leisure hours if we are interested in birds:

Make bird feeding stations and houses from woodland materials.
Build a bird bath.
Take hikes for recognition of birds and the study of bird habitats.
Keep a bird calendar.
Keep a field notebook.
Become familiar with the feeding habits of birds.

If we have more fun studying plants, here are some things we may do:

Keep a notebook record of your growing acquaintance with plants.
Give it a plan, make it seasonal, classified, a diary or write it in any other form you prefer.
Illustrate the notebook with blueprints, smoke prints, spatter prints, spray prints, photographs, sketches, specimens.
Learn how plants eat, breathe, grow, winter.
Keep a flower calendar.
Have an Indian garden.
Start a tree nursery of seedlings.
Try some reforestation.
Make a wild flower garden.
Use some natural dyes.
Make beverages from wild plants.
Prepare greens from wild plants.
Try some edible wild tubers, roots, and bulbs.
Know edible wild fruits and seeds.
Use some natural soap plants.
Use plants for weaving.
Make string and rope from wild plants.
Know uses of different woods.
Make musical instruments from wild plants.
Take hikes to study plant habitats.
Use plants as compasses.
Make herbaria for living plants.
Dry and mount plant specimens. (Use caution. Do not be destructive.)
Practice conservation.

(From a bulletin issued by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.)

A 'Per' Puzzle

(Example: An edible per.... Persimmon.)

1. A sweet per.....
2. A wheeled per.....
3. A bird's per.....
4. A complete per .....
6. A striking per.....
5. A dramatic per.....
7. A dangerous per.....
8. A flowering per.....
9. An allowing per.....
10. A vertical per.....
11. A puzzled per.....
12. An eastern per.....
13. A determined per.....
14. An individual per.....
15. An understanding per.....
16. A perpetual per.....
17. A mathematical per.....
18. A garden per.....

The Door of the Sheep

DURING the late war it was the duty of an English officer, stationed in Macedonia, to prospect for water supplies in the rural districts. He was accompanied by a Macedonian guide and interpreter, an inveterate fighter, with service in all the Balkan wars of his time, but a loyal friend, and one with wide experience of habits and customs in the Near East.

On one occasion, when journeying through the Balkan mountains, the officer had an opportunity of studying the methods of the shepherds in those remote areas, where pasture is scarce. He observed that the flocks of sheep were led by the shepherds on long treks over the hills, eating as they went, and that they were gathered into folds at night for warmth and protection against wolves. The folds were well established, some consisting of more or less natural hollows in the ground and others, on open ground, formed of boulder walls in the shape of a horseshoe. In all cases there was a comparatively narrow entrance—just a gap in the boulders.

These folds intrigued the officer. He saw their protective value, and yet, what about the entrance? What was to prevent the wolves from getting in just as the sheep did? Where was the door? In his perplexity he turned to the interpreter who explained that there was no actual door; when the sheep were in, the shepherd himself lay down at the entrance with his dogs; no harm would come to the sheep while he was there; he was the door.

Silence fell, for the officer knew that the gospel in which he had been reared was being preached and interpreted to him anew.

Party Favors

Marshmallows may be used for dolls, cloves making the eyes, nose, and mouth. Two marshmallows make the head and body, two the legs and toothpicks will serve to hold them together. Dress according to the occasion. Make a marshmallow face and paste on cardboard which may lie flat or might be bent tent fashion in another use. They may be used to hold favors as a tiny sprig of evergreen for Christmas, small green flags for St. Patrick's Day, red, white and blue flags for patriotic occasions. Using frilly nut cups filled with candy or salted nuts, one can place a marshmallow face on this and cover with a dunce cap, make a Santa Claus face, or change the expression with headdress and features to suit any form of entertainment.

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Two Lands of Arcady

IN ALL the world the Valley of the Gaspereau is one of the fairest scenes you may look upon. I think of the others that I have regarded, in scarce-comprehending wonder at the beauty that in every land must delight the eye and rejoice the heart. I recall the scene that lies in the far-reaching panorama before you from above Montreux; I think of the harbor and city of Rio from the Sugar Loaf, of Hong Kong from the Peak, as the lights come on at nightfall, of the Yosemite from Glacier Point. My fancies turn to the South Seas and I see the lagoon at Papeete, in the golden-throned dawn, moonrise at Apia, the surf creaming high on the reef outside Matava! Bay; the Danube at Budapest, the Arno at Florence; Windermere and Como and Lucerne—all pass in cinematographic succession through my dreams. And at last, climax of pastoral scenes, I seem to stand once more on Bredon Hill to gaze in sweet content across the Vale of Evesham. There alone I find the parallel to this scene before me in actuality today—this picture of the fair valley from the ridge above the Basin of Minas, here in Nova Scotia.

* * *

IT IS A spot to which I am fain to return again and again. From the village, with its elm-shaded streets, and its horse-drawn vehicles, yet sharing the highway with motor cars, you ascend the gentle incline for a mile or so until you reach a well-kept farmstead. Here you come into private property, but with ready welcome. You thank the farmer for the privilege of his estate and he replies that it is a pleasure to have you use it. Nor is his assurance other than quite sincere, for of such is the nature of Nova Scotia courtesy.

Now the valley lies before you, two or three miles up and down, ascending softly to another ridge in the blue-veiled distance. Along its floor winds the limpid rippling Gaspereau stream, far yonder to the sea, to Minas Basin. "Pleasantly gleams in the soft, sweet air," the hill-encircled inland sea, mighty Blomidon on guard at its westerly entrance. And across the meadows of Grand Pré, the salt-savored grasses undulate as if themselves another sea of sun-flecked green, caressed by the breezes from distant Fundy.

* * *

BELOVED OF THE Acadians was this fair valley, and in its tranquil repose you feel that it has little changed since their long-gone day. As the afternoon shadows fall across the meadows and the fruit gardens that dapple the hillside in the descending sun, you see Acadia as it lay before the folk of Grand Pré, a century and three-quarters ago.

You seek the heart of the valley where lies the tiny hamlet of Gaspereau, with the clear winding stream laughing and merry beside it.

A crossing of roads is here, of dun country ways to which the horse-drawn vehicle and the yoked oxen are not yet strangers. An old wooden bridge spans the river and hard by is a village store, laden with richly-suggestive odors like the stores of childhood. A horse, with its old-time "buggy," is tethered, half-asleep, to the hitching-post. Kine with their tinkling bells nose in the rich growth of the well-watered meadows, hard by. The peace of the place is such that the droning of the insects in the high-curving branches of the elms is a strident sound. And, presently, as when the last rays linger among the leafy heights of the elms and set aflame the windows of the farm houses along the hillside, this is once more Acadia, home of the poet's fancy where "the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance."

Down the valley, the sparkling waters ever at hand, you stroll through the slow-gathering shadows toward Grand Pré. By and by the valley broadens, then falls away to the far-reaching level meadows yet dyked from the high-rising tides of Minas. Far yonder is the river-mouth where lay the English ships.

"So with songs on their lips the Acadian peasants descended
Down from the church to the shore, amid their wives and their daughters."

Nearer at hand is the memorial church with its tall thin spire, the fair flowery little park and the statue of Evangeline. Reflectively, as if deep in contemplation of the serene beauty of the scene, she looks over the meadows of Grand Pré and toward the valley, this bronze presentment of the poet's ideal.

* * *

FAR ACROSS THE continent, in a remote and lovely spot on the bank of a Louisiana bayou, likewise is Evangeline of Acadia memorialized. For there, tradition says, the last days of the exiled heroine were spent—she who had wandered far with the emigrés of Grand Pré, and with them had found refuge beneath southern skies, in a land hardly less fair than their own of the distant north.

Two lands of Arcady! And between them in recent years, between the descendants of the exiled ones who dwell by the Bayou Téche and the present-day Acadians, there have been interchanges of visits. Warmly greeted were the descendants of the Acadian peasants beneath the moss-hung oaks of St. Martinsville, beside the placid Téche; not less warmly the posterity of the exiles, when they returned the Acadians' visit to foregather in distant Nova Scotia.

And perhaps as the visitors left the fair Valley of the Gaspereau to return to their "sultry southern savannas" they knew something of the heart-yearnings of their forbears as they looked back upon the land where

"Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand Pré
Lay in the fruitful valley."

M. T. G.

Escape

HERE the earth-sweetened and bloom-lighted bough
Has made another thing of common air,
And wears a quick and shining strangeness, now,
As though it waited, tremulously, there,
The moment of the crucial, swift escape
Of mortal bloom into immortal light,
Henceforward known no more by color or shape
That once were sweetness on our mortal sight.

Another day—tomorrow—or the next,
See how the grass beneath the tree is sown
With the old letters of the mortal text,
Telling so much as may be surely known
Of bloom and bough, save that they sometimes wear
A shining strangeness not of common air.

DAVID MORTON

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SINGING BOY, *by Donatello (1386-1466)*

The Serenity of The Trees

THE country began in those days before the town stopped and we could have both worlds for a little walking with no untidy fringe of suburb and gas stations in between. Within a quarter of a mile of the trolleys bumping down cobbled streets were dense coverts in the forest of trees which were old in the eighteenth century, so dim and silent that the nervous muscles relaxed and one felt that curious sense of protection which must have eased the heart of the first man when he crawled into his cave . . . We young Americans were still only a few generations away from the frontiersman whose home everywhere in the East had been in the woods. We had been reared, even the town born, for a couple of months out of each year on a farm or a lake in the mountains. Our feet moulded to the contour of a path as readily as to the pavements; our eyes and ears and nostrils still inherited the sharpness that caught a wing flash, a leaf movement, a phoebe's note, the wry smell of a fox, or the faint odor of wild white violets—or if it was not an inheritance someone had taught us when we were very young. And on one excuse or another most of us in every weather stole out of town. Skating, birds' eggs, minerals, chestnuts, or the frost-nipped persimmons, swimming, riding, shooting, took us to the country, everything but walking for the sake of walking—that had not come in yet but had to wait for organized athletics and be called hiking. . . .

We were, indeed, the last inheritors of that intuitive faith in nature which made Wordsworth a poet and Emerson a philosopher. Not that we read either of them while our mood was freshest, but they were in our air and our access was theirs, though to no parked England or piney Massachusetts, but to the richest of Atlantic valleys, a country so old that its fields were velvety, so young that the woods on the shoulders of the hills were still authentic remains of wilderness, free to any wanderer. . . .

I can find no more convincing argument for our faith than such seeming trivial memories as of dawn in the country, the timbers of a planked bridge shaking above my head as a milk cart passed over, a ledge above the water and on it a phoebe's nest, green-moss covered, and in its cup four rosy eggs. Phoebes still build beneath the steel girders of our bridges, but who has time to look for them, or is moved when they are found! And if I hesitate to record the moment when I, a boy by no means unprotected against the world, but hurt and humiliated by a failure to hide my sensitiveness, ran to the woods, and creeping under the wild-grape vines, felt the serenity of the trees, saw with a stir of humor a brown creeper cock one eye around a flange of bark . . . I hesitate only because the memory is personal. —HENRY SEIDEL CANBY, in "The Age of Confidence, Life in the Nineties." (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

IF THERE is a quality which endears Renaissance sculpture to us, it is the character of the portrayal of youth. We may admire one sculptor for his grace, another for his sobriety, another for his elegance, but we are probably moved most spontaneously by the representations of children and youths by such artists as Verrocchio, the della Robbias and Donatello. To them, the exuberance of song and play, the beauty of the growing form, the bewilderment, the seriousness and idealism of youth were inspiring themes.

Donatello has been called the father of Renaissance art. He lived in the first half of that great century when painting and sculpture progressed so rapidly, throwing off the restraints and traditions of the Gothic, and waxing under the skillful manipulation of the great masters. Donatello was the first to shape the subject so that it looked lifelike. He took his measurements from nature, observed man closely; he was, in other words, a realist. He was opposed to the ethereal, unsubstantial types portrayed repeatedly by Gothic stonecutters.

"The Singing Boy" demonstrates Donatello's particular aptitude. Here is a youth, gentle and sensitive. The realistic author wishes to convey the traits of youth in his delicate features and ingenuous expression. Donatello has shaped the bust "in the round," that is, in three dimensions, so that, viewed at any point, front, side, back, it will conform to the natural appearance. Donatello was not content with making a portrait by measuring feature for feature; he wished to imbue the poetic subject with inner feeling, with thought. In the half-closed eyes and parted lips, we discern the boy is singing. He feels exalted by his song. His face is framed with curls and tufts of hair which add a note of contrast and promote an ordered movement in the design. All sense of the hardness of the medium disappears.

Games at a Dame's School

AS CHILDREN, living in an out-of-the-way part of Cambridgeshire, we went to a dame's school in the nearest village, and strangely enough, though I can hardly remember a line of what was taught in my first schoolroom, I have quite clear recollections of the games played in the playground. The playground itself was of fair size bordered on two sides by the teacher's garden, on a third by a hedge hiding allotments, and on the fourth by stables in which dwelt a donkey and a bath-chair. We never tackled the donkey, but the bath-chair was often propelled wildly about the playground, containing an incredible number of passengers.

Besides hide and seek, blindman's bluff, tickytouch-wood and rounders, both boys and girls used to join in a game called "Quick-John-begone." This began with the usual "Eeeny-Meeny-miny-mo" elimination. The boy or girl left was "John" and stood while the other scattered. Then with a shout of "Quick John begone!" he or she ran in pursuit. The first one caught joined hands with "John" and took up the chase, and so on until a long string of players were sweeping across the playground. When the last player was surrounded the game ended.

One curious inversion of terms marked our games; when a truce was desired we said "Pats," no doubt a corruption of "Pax"; and if a victory was declared we said "Buce," a word which might be a form of "Truce."

Of course there were lots of skipping-rope games with their rhyming and counting accompaniments. "Salt, mustard, vinegar, pepper" meant a gradual increase in the turning of the rope. "Handy, pandy, sugary candy, French almond rock" was another mysterious chant, and "All in together, this fine weather, I saw Peter looking out the window," another. Evidently the sense is nothing, the rhythm everything, where skipping is concerned.

Marbles, too, were very popular. "Eggs-in-a-bush" was one form of marble-playing which consisted in hiding several marbles in one's clenched fist and allowing the number to be guessed at, the difference having to be made up on either side. There was also "Spits and Spans," in which one took turns in rolling a marble on the ground, each player trying to hit his opponent's marble. A hit, or "spit," as it was called, and a "span," or being able to measure the distance between the marbles by spanning them with the hand, meant victory and a welcome addition to one's collection. Oh, those collections! how they could increase or dwindle in the course of a few hours! Plain marbles, colored marbles, and glass ones of the most wonderful rainbow blends, the playground used to be dotted with them, as the players "nicked" them into the holes scooped out for the purpose. Often the teacher, objecting to the ravages worked in this fashion on her playground, would come with a little pail of earth and a trowel, and fill up the holes, but lo! in a few days they would be as numerous as ever.

"Jackstones" was another popular pastime and little groups of boys and girls could be seen squatting in corners round smooth patches of ground while up-and-down flew the small hard apples or plums used by the players. It took great skill to play "Jackstones," and it was only rarely that the tyro got past the first easy stages of the games, but the players more practiced could throw aloft some of the "stones" and perform the most amazing evolutions with those on the ground before again catching the others as they fell. It is difficult to remember the different intricacies of the game, but I know one part was performed to the recitation of "Jack be nimble, Jack be quick, Jack jump over the candlestick," and another was called "Creeping Jinny," and consisted in balancing a "stone" on the back of one's hand, picking up all the others from their different corners, and throwing up the balanced "stone" and catching it to complete the process.

Recalling in memory recreations such as these, I often wonder if we worked as earnestly as we played! E. F.

Setting of the Watch

EVERY night just before nine o'clock a man who looks like a dismounted highwayman walks into the market-square of Ripon carrying a large silver-mounted horn. He wears a three-cornered Dick Turpin hat and a long-waisted fawn coat. No one pays any attention to him, because he has been doing this since the reign of Alfred the Great.

He stands about a moment listening. Sharp at nine p. m. the curfew sounds from the cathedral belfry, and as soon as the last note of the bell has died away the horn-blower lifts the horn to his lips and produces a wild moo of deep and dismal melancholy. His first moo is delivered in front of the town hall, a terra-cotta building with a sentence in gold letters running round the cornice: "Unless the Lord keeps the city the Wakeman waketh in vain."

The horn-blower then marches to the four corners of the market-square, sending out a long blast of sadness at each of them.

Every night for over a thousand years the horn has been blown in Ripon. They call it "the setting of the watch." The custom is supposed to have been in existence long before Alfred the Great incorporated the town in 886. The note of the horn signalled the setting of a watch, or guard, over the town. The mayor, or wakeman, as he was called in the old days, was responsible for any thefts committed. Each citizen of Ripon had to pay annually twopence for a house with one door and fourpence for a gate door and a back one.

Surely Ripon can claim to be the home of insurance against burglary. . . .

"You might remind London," said an old inhabitant of Ripon, that she is the third city of England. York comes first, then Ripon, then London. I do not know whether the Lord Mayors of York and London and the Mayor of Ripon have ever met together on an official occasion, but I am sure it would be a big surprise to Londoners to find their Lord Mayor third in order of precedence.

In a restless world that changes often for the sake of change, you feel in little places such as Ripon that you touch the sturdy roots of England firmly locked in a distant and important past.—From "The Call of England," by H. V. MORTON. (New York: McBride.)

Anchorage in Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN who are accustomed to the sea have a deep respect for safe anchorage. It stands for a refuge from boisterous winds. When seamen have found this anchorage after riding high seas, it is not unnatural that the spot should become enshrined affectionately in thought. It is a place of repair and rest, of refurbishing before the anchor is again weighed.

Nations and men who are sailing over the waters of human experience believe them generally to be more troubled than placid. The storms seem to drive them at times by uncharted ways where quiet and familiar moorings are seldom encountered. Amidst the doubt and stress the human cry has ascended in prayer to be shown some stable ground of trust, some immutable haven wherein surcease from anxiety can be gained. Alliances have been broken and families have been separated; houses have been sold and bank accounts have dissolved. Timbers of reason deemed strong have turned to flotsam, and material trusts thought valuable have been forsaken as jetsam.

The faith of individuals and of countries has been tried severely. Where has human reliance been placed during these past centuries since the dawn of Christianity? Has divine justice miscarried, or has human judgment failed? The choice has not often been clearly taken between Spirit and matter, the one real and the other unreal, the one leading to salvation, the other to doom. The Master was faced constantly with the necessity of making the decision as to whether good or evil was to be accepted mentally as sovereign in a given issue. No failures are recorded because there were none. He progressed from victory to victory because he in every instance let God be revealed as the sole authority and power, both to himself and to those to whom he ministered.

It does not matter what is the peculiar need which for the moment tests us, for the problem can be worked out permanently only by acceptance of those rules embodied in the works and statements of Christ Jesus. The writer of Hebrews, for example, spoke of this hope as "an anchor of the soul" (6:19); it lay "within the veil," whither the Master had preceded mankind. This is no far-off sanctuary of redundant myths; it is rather the living reality of the all-enfolding presence of God. The sanctuary is here, and spiritual understanding reveals it.

God does not know the duress of mortal suffering, the weeping of the sorrowing, and the leprosy of sin. Love has no port to make. Love is All, and the infinite universe moves rhythmically and harmoniously, controlled by the one Principle, God, in whom all government is centered. Man, as the likeness of God, is spiritual and harmonious, untouched by harrowing dreams, undisturbed by the so-called waves of material sense. Man through reflection of God enjoys the dominion of God, good. Such is the declaration of Christian Science, which today substantiates by proof the teaching and practice of the Way-shower.

Mary Baker Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," as follows (pp. 40, 41): "The nature of Christianity is peaceful and blessed, but in order to enter into the kingdom, the anchor of hope must be cast beyond the veil of matter into the Shekinah into which Jesus has passed before us; and this advance beyond matter must come through the joys and triumphs of the righteous as well as through their sorrows and afflictions. Like our Master, we must depart from material sense into the spiritual sense of being."

There is no derelict mortal adrift on the ocean of time, but the saving Christ is present to save. Because of this fact, one can never be drowned in oblivion. He can be rescued. However desperate the situation may apparently be, this truth is present to redeem, and to admit any other conclusion would be tantamount to an admission that intelligence is in matter and that life can be submerged in death. Despite every argument to the contrary, and notwithstanding the testimony of physical sense, the Master fed the multitude with a few fishes and a little bread. He raised the dead, and he himself returned bodily from the tomb. His material selfhood was relinquished when his consciousness had been brought entirely under spiritual control and spiritual sense had superseded fully all material suppositions.

Thanks to the revelation of Christian Science, there is an anchorage at this hour free of reefs, and surrounded by highlands of protection where shelter is secure from every untoward wind. Is money needed? We find man's substance is inexhaustible Spirit. Is sin rampant? Man's true nature is that of the impeccable image of God. Are the eyes wet with tears of sorrow? Man is never parted from his Father-Mother in heaven, nor from any member of God's family. Does death stand at the door? Man is fore'er immortal. These eternal facts of God and man, when understood, are proved utilizable on earth to deliver from material beliefs. They are the cable in the anchorage of Soul.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Forankret i det gode

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MENNESKER som er vant til sjøen, har en dyp respekt for en trygg og sikker ankerplass. Den betyr tilflukt fra voldsomme vinner. Når sjøfarende har funnet en sådan ankerplass efter å ha vært ute i opprørt sjø, er det ikke unaturlig om de efterpå i sine tanker omfatter stedet med en særlig hengivenhet. Det er et sted hvor man kan reparere og hvile, pusse op før skibet letter anker igjen.

Nasjoner og enkeltindivider som seiler henover den menneskelige erfarings vanne, synes at disse i almindelighet er mere oprørt enn rolige. Stormene synes til sine tider å drive dem inn i farvann som ennu ikke er kartlagt, og hvor de sjelden treffer på rolige og kjente fortøiningssteder. Når tvil og nød har trengt sig innpå menneskene, har de sendt op et rop i bønn om at de må bli vist et eller annet fast grunnlag for tillit, en eller annen uforanderlig havn hvor de kan finne lindring for sine bekymringer. Vennskapelige forbindelser er blitt brutt, og familier er blitt adskilt; hus er blitt solgt og bankkontoer opløst. Fornuftens tilsynelatende solid sammentømrede skib er blitt til vrakgods, og materielle anbringelser som man trodde var verdifulle, er blitt opgitt som verdiløse.

Enkeltindivider så vel som nasjoners tro er blitt satt på en hård prøve. Hvad har menneskene satt sin lit til i disse århundrer som er gått hen siden kristendommens første fremkomst? Har den guddommelige rettferdighet slått feil, eller har den menneskelige dømmekraft sviktet? Der er ikke alltid blitt truffet et klart valg mellem And og materie, den ene virkelig og den annen uvirkelig, den ene visende veien til frelse, den annen til undergang. Mesteren var til stadighet stillet overfor nødvendigheten av å avgjøre om det gode eller det onde skulde bli mentalt godkjent som enerådende i det givne tilfelle. Vi har ingen beretning om at han tok feil, av den grunn at dette aldri hendte. Han skred fra seier til seier fordi han i hvert enkelt tilfelle sørget for at Gud blev åpenbaret, både for ham selv og for dem han hjalp, som den eneste myndighet og makt.

Det har intet å si hvilken spesiell vanskelighet det er som for øieblikket setter oss på prøve; for vi kan nå frem til en varig løsning av problemet alene ved å godta de regler som er uttrykt i Kristi Jesu gjerninger og uttalelser. Forfatteren av brevet til hebreerne for eksempel talte om dette håp som "et anker for sjelen" (6:19); det lå "innenfor forhenget", hvorhen Mesteren er gått i forveien for å vise menneskeheten veien. Dette er ikke en fjerntliggende helligdom som skildres i overleverte myter; det er den levende virkelighet, Guds alt-omsluttende nærvær. Helligdommen er her og åpenbares gjennem åndelig forståelse.

Gud kjenner ikke til de dødelige lidelsers grusomhet, de sørgendes gråt og syndens urenhet. Kjærligheten behøver ikke å nå frem til nogen havn. Kjærligheten er Alt, og det uendelige univers beveger sig rytmisk og harmonisk, kontrollert av det ene Prinsipp, Gud, i hvem all ledelse har sitt midtpunkt. Mennesket er som Guds lignelse åndelig og harmonisk, uberørt av oprivende drømmer, uforstyrret av den materielle sanses såkalte bølger. Gjennem gjenspeiling av Gud utøver mennesket Guds, det godes, herredømme. Det er dette som forkynnes av Kristen Videnskap som i våre dager gjennem bevis stadfester Veiviserens lære og virke.

Mary Baker Eddy har skrevet i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 40, 41): "Kristendommens natur er fredelig og velsignet, men for å kunne komme inn i riket må vi kaste håpets anker hinsides materiens forheng inn i det allerhelligste hvor Jesus er gått inn foran oss; og dette fremskritt utover materien må komme gjennem de rettferdiges gleder og seire så vel som gjennem deres sorger og trengsler. Likesom vår Mester må vi vende oss bort fra den materielle opfattelse og nå frem til den åndelige opfattelse av tilværelsen."

Om nogen dødelig skulde synes å drive omkring som vrakgods på tidens hav, er den frelsende Kristus til stede for å frelse ham. På grunn av denne kjensgjerning kan han aldri drukne i glemsel. Han kan reddes. Hvor fortvilet situasjonen enn kan synes å være, er denne sannhet til stede for å forløse ham, og å innrømme at der gis nogen annen slutning, vilde være det samme som å innrømme at der er intelligens i materien, og at liv kan opslukes av døden. Til tross for ethvert argument i motsatt retning og uten å ta hensyn til de fysiske sansers vidnesbyrd mettet Mesteren folkeskaren med nogen få fisker og litt brød. Han opvekket de døde og vendte selv tilbake fra graven i sitt legeme. Hans materielle jeg blev opgitt da hans bevissthet fullstendig var blitt underlagt åndelig kontroll, og åndelig sans helt ut hadde fortrengt alle materielle formodninger.

Takket være Kristen Videnskaps åpenbaring gis der her og nu en ankerplass som er fri for klipperev, som er omgitt av beskyttende høiland og byr trygt ly mot enhver ugunstig vinn. Trenges der penger? Vi finner at menneskets substans er uuttømmelig And. Griper synden om sig? Menneskets sanne natur er den som hører Guds feilfrie billede til. Er øinene fulle av sorgens tårer? Mennesket er aldri skilt fra sin Fader-Moder i himmelen eller fra noget som helst medlem av Guds familie. Står døden for døren? Mennesket er i all evighet udødelig. Disse evige kjensgjerninger med hensyn til Gud og mennesket, viser sig, når de blir forstått, å kunne nyttiggjøres her på jorden til å befrie oss fra materielle antagelser. De utgjør den kjetting som holder Sjelens anker.

Opiysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Progress

HAS the grass no virtue,
Nor the flower by the roadside,
Nor the pine with its twisted branches,
Nor the mountain with its slopes of glory—
That we roar above them,
Intent on distance
And a time-table?

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

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Listed Stock Quotations

Steel Issues and Specialties Feature Trading in Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

More New Highs Are Established In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

And up they go.

More new highs were made today in the stock market than at any time since the upward movement started.

All classes of stocks participated in the uprising.

Of course, some groups were bigger gainers than others.

The steels were particularly in demand.

These also was an outpouring of specialties.

Pretty active market, total sales approximately 1,500,000 shares.

General Motors evidently was much wanted by the big fellows. It came out at times in blocks of several thousand shares. A fractional advance gave it a new top for the year.

Chrysler also was active. It likewise rose to a new high.

U. S. Steel common and preferred each gained a point or more, the preferred ascending to a new peak.

Other steels in the forefront of the rise were Inland Steel, Wheeling Steel preferred, Youngstown, American Steel Foundries, Jones & Laughlin preferred, National Steel, Otis Steel prior preferred, Pittsburgh Steel preferred, Republic Iron & Steel preferred and certificates, Bethlehem Steel, and Sloss Sheffield common and preferred.

A large number of allied industries participated in the advance.

Among the specialties Fairbanks preferred had an advance of nearly 5 points, Franklin Simons preferred soared 5½ points above its last previous sale.

There were many gainers of 2 points or more.

The general upswing in stocks probably stimulated buying of bonds. Most loans sold higher. Rail issues were mixed. U. S. Governments were quiet and steady. Gains of a point to 2 points were shown in the foreign group.

Wheat turned weak in the late trading in the Chicago market. Cotton ruled steady in New York, but prices did not move far.

Abandonment of the NRA some weeks ago evidently has had no deleterious effects on industry. This is seen in the increasing activities of various lines of trade and by business indexes. Improvement has been steady and decisive.

The latest report on electric power production reached a new high level for 1935. The Associated Press weekly index indicates that it advanced 0.9 of a point to 100.

The Edison Electric Institute reports output in the United States for the week ended July 13 as 6.7 per cent higher than the previous week and 7.2 per cent above the corresponding week of 1934.

As electric power output is considered a very accurate barometer of industrial activities these reports tell a definite story of business progress.

Crown Willamette Paper Firm Shows Profit Increase

NEW YORK, July 18 — Crown Willamette Paper Company reports a consolidated net profit for the company and subsidiaries, including Pacific Mills, Ltd., a Canadian subsidiary, after all charges for depreciation, depletion, bond interest, and income taxes, and after deducting minority stockholders' interests in profits of Pacific Mills, equivalent to $1,467,615, or $7.33 a share in the first preferred stock.

For the preceding fiscal year earnings equaled $1,129,680, equivalent to $5.65 a share on the first preferred. Dividends paid during the 1935 fiscal year totaled $5 a share on the first preferred in comparison with $4 a share in 1934.

As of April 30, 1935, dividends in arrears amounted to $11 a share on the first preferred and $24 a share on the second preferred, on which latter stock no dividends were paid during the year.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; specialties lead further advance.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments steady.

Curb: Higher; selectivity continues.

Foreign Exchanges: Mixed; sterling easy.

Cotton: Quiet; liquidation; foreign selling; trade buying.

Sugar: Steady; active covering.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; enlarged hedging sales.

Corn: Lower; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Fully steady; few higher.

Hogs: 10-15 up; new top $10.50.

Foreign

London: Trading was quiet today on the Stock Exchange in view of week-end profit-taking which caused giltedged securities and most industrials to ease. Home rails, transatlantic shares and foreign bonds were lightly supported. The closing tone was quiet.

Paris: Uncertainty over the effects of the new economy and tax decrees made traders cautious with prices moving irregularly. The market generally was stronger, however, rentes being particularly firm, with the market closing steady.

Berlin: Yesterday's warning from the banks regarding speculation, depressed prices on the Boerse today with declines averaging one point. The market developed irregularity but recovered slightly at the close.

Steel Companies' Operations

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP) — A study of operations of 154 steel companies made by the American Iron & Steel Institute covering 1933 and 1934 shows small companies with total investment of less than $1,000,000 each earned a greater return on invested capital in the two years than larger companies. The results, the institute said, are contrary to recent statements by Government officials that earnings of large companies are at a higher rate than small organizations.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 18	Last July 17
62¼	51	2†	Acme Steel	1500	62¼	61	61½	61¼
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	3200	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	6¾
33½	28	2*	Adams Mills	300	31½	31½	31½	31⅜
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	300	11	11	11	10⅝
12⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	1100	11⅛	11⅜*	11½	11
8⅜	6¾	.80	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
149¾	104⅝	3†	Air Reduction	500	149¾	148½	149¼	147½
20⅛	15⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2300	18⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
7	2⅜	..	All pf ww xxx (h)	400	4	3⅜	3⅜	..
6⅜	1¾	..	Alle pf xw (h)	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
30⅛	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	1300	27½	26½	27⅛	27
160	125	6	Allied Chem	900	159⅝	158½	159⅛	157
6¼	3¼	..	Allied Stores	1100	..	4⅜	4¾	4⅞
25⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	3300	25	24¼	24½	24½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	800	18¼	17⅝	18¼	17½
61⅞	49	..	Allied Stores pf	100	59½	59½	59½	59½
3⅝	2⅛	2§	Amal Leather	400	3	3	3	3⅛
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	400	65¾	64	64	65½
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	46½	46½	46½	47
28¼	13½	..	Am Bank Note	2500	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅛
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	63	63	63	..
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1800	14	13½	14	13⅜
36½	21	1	Am Brake S&F	800	36½	34¼	36½	34¼
127¼	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	60	127	127	127	..
144	110	4§	Am Can	1000	143⅜	140	142	140
21¼	10	..	Am C&C & Fdry	1800	21¼	20¾	20¾	20¾
54¾	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	1100	53⅞	52¾	53½	53
13½	8	..	Am Chain	100	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	11⅛
85½	38	..	Am Chain pf	100	71	71	71	..
96	66	3§	Am Chicle	100	91	91	91	..
33⅛	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	26⅜	26	26	25¾
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5⅜	2	..	Am & For Pow	1100	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
29⅛	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	26½	26	26½	26⅜
22¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	20	20	20	..
13	8¼	..	Am Hawaiian	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
27¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	24¼	24	24	23¾
34½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	400	34	33¾	33¾	34½
4⅞	..	..	Am Ice	500	3	3	3	3
37¾	25¾	6	Am Ice pf	300	25	22	22	24
8¼	4½	..	Am International	1200	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1800	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	800	55⅞	55½	55½	55¼
9⅝	4¼	.40	Am Mach & M ct	400	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	..
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	1400	19⅝	19	19½	19¼
24¼	18½	.80*	Am Mach & Fy	1500	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	23½
4⅛	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3½
23¾	4	..	Am P&L 8% pf	900	21¾	21	21¼	22
27⅞	10½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	1800	24⅞	24	24	24⅝
16⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	6900	15⅜	15	15½	15
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4200	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝
90⅛	66	5	Am Safety Razor	400	90¼	89¾	90½	90
24⅝	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	400	21⅜	21½	21⅝	21⅝
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	70	23½	23½	23½	23¼
47⅛	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4500	43⅜	42½	42⅝	43
117	103	13½b	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	115¾	115¾	115¾	116
96½	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	95	94	95	94¾
98½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1600	97⅛	95½	96½	95½
18⅛	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	18½	18½	18¼	18
100	88	2	Am Steel F pf	40	100	100	100	95½
43	33½	2§	Am Stores	500	38	37½	38	37
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	58⅞	57	57	58⅞
130⅞	98⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	2400	127½	126¾	127⅜	127¼
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
13⅞	9	..	Tm Type F pf (h)	100	16	15½	16	15½
1¾	¾	1	Am Wat W & E	1600	11	10⅜	10⅜	11⅛
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	900	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	7⅜
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	2900	45¼	44⅜	45	44¾
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4	..	4	4
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	12800	16	16	16	16¼
25	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	20½	20½	20½	..
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	14½	13½	14½	14⅛
109	100	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	106½	105⅞	106½	105⅜
48¼	38	1§	Archer Daniels	900	48⅛	47	48	46⅝
106½	97	7	Armour Del pf	500	106½	105	106½	105
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	18400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	3500	63¼	61½	61½	62¾
6¾	4	..	Arnold Constable	600	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
26⅝	26⅝	..	Armstrong Cork Co	7500	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26½
13⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
99¼	80⅞	6g	Asso Dry G 1pf	400	99¼	99	99¼	99
55⅝	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	4400	52⅜	51¾	51¾	51
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	1100	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89¼
28	21⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	800	22⅞	22⅜	22½	23½
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	2400	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	24⅝
27¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	1400	23⅜	22¾	23¾	22¾
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	200	7	6¾	6¾	..
63	35½	.2	Austin Nichol A	10	40	40	40	..
3½	2¾	..	Aviation Corp N	1100	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1500	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	1100	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅛
17⅞	9½	..	Balt ⅞ Ohio pf	600	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅛
45	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	44¾	44¾	44¾	44⅜
48½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	20	48½	48½	48½	48
50⅜	37½	.50†	Barull Cig	100	46½	46½	46½	47
10⅝	5⅜	..	Arnadall A	1200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
19	14⅛	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	15½	14⅞	15¼	14⅜
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	400	12	11¾	11¾	12
17½	11⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	195	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1400	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅜
46	34	2	Best & Co	1100	46	45½	45½	44¾
34⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	6900	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	31⅜
82	55¼	..	Beth Steel pf	2800	85	79⅜	82	79¼
26½	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	400	21½	20⅝	20¾	20½
11⅞	9¾	..	Blaw Knox	3300	12¾	12⅜	12½	12⅞
112	103¼	7	*Bloomingdale pf	20	110	110	110	111
60	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	20	60	58	60	..
10	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	4500	9¾	9¼	9¼	9
59⅞	29⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2800	45¾	44½	44½	45¾
110	90	4§	Bon Ami A	110	100	99	99	99½
47¾	47¾	..	Bon Ami B	300	47½	47½	47½	47¾
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	3900	25⅝	25½	25½	25⅝
44¼	31¼	1½	Borg Warner	1900	44¼	43¾	44	..
37⅛	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	5500	36½	36	36	36¼
12	6½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	6900	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝
42	23⅛	2	Briggs & Strat	400	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
36¼	24⅝	2†	Bristol Myers	500	33	32⅞	33	33
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	600	40¾	40¼	40⅜	40¼
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	'00	98½	98½	98½	98
3½	1⅜	2	Brooklyn Queens	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
21⅝	11	6	Brooklyn G pf	200	20¼	20	20⅛	..
65	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	63½	63	63	..
62¼	53	3	Brown Shoe	200	62½	62½	62½	62½
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3½	3½	3½	..
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	2900	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	3800	13⅜	13	13	13¼
5⅛	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	2900	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4
5⅛	2½	..	Budd Wheel	1600	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
18⅛	8¼	..	Bullard	5200	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
3¾	1⅞	..	Burns Bros A (h)	100	..	..	..	..
17¾	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	2600	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¼
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte & Superior	400	1Z	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	600	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16

—C—

92½	33	1½	Calif Packing	37	35⅝	35⅜	35½	35¾
1	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
22⅜	7½	.20b	Campbell Ys&C	3800	20	19½	20	20
11⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	2000	10⅞	10½	10¾	10⅝
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1500	10	9⅞	10	10
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	300	34¼	34	34	34½
9½	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½
42	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	60	41½	41⅜	41½	..
95	85	5	Carr & C&O st	20	95	95	95	..
63	45&	..	Case Thresh	44500	61¼	59¾	60¼	59½
1044	833½	4	Case Thresh pf	110	104	103⅞	700	703
52¼	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1800	52¼	51¼	52	51¼
35⅝	19½	..	Celanese Corp	2100	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	27¼
33⅜	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	40	27	26¾	27	..
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	900	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	100	7	7	7	7¼
63¾	38⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	2900	58⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57¾
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	500	5⅜	5	5	4½
34⅞	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	570	34⅞	31½	34½	31
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	43	43	43	42½
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1200	44¼	44⅛	44⅜	44⅜
26	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	1200	24¾	24½	24½	24¼
4⅜	⅜	..	Chi Mil & StP pf (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	2
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
8Z	4⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3800	8⅝	8	8⅛	7⅞
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1500	43½	42½	43½	..
2⅝	⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	27	27	27	27
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	700	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
54⅜	31	1†	Chrysler	34500	53⅜	53¾	54¼	53⅝
32⅜	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	2500	32⅜	30½	32¼	30½
24⅝	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	20½	20⅜	20½	20½
17	12¼	..	City Ice & F pf	40	16½	16½	16½	16⅛
126	112½	7	Clett Pbdy pf	10	125	125	125	..
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1800	17	16½	16¾	16¾
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	..
57⅝	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	55⅝	55¾	55¾	56
24⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	16200	24⅝	22⅞	23¼	22⅝
101½	69¾	7	Collins& A pf	200	101	100	100	101½
8	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	8	7½	8	..
5⅛	1½	..	Colo F & I pf (h)	70	13	12¾	12⅞	12¼
19⅜	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	10	17	17	17	17
17¼	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	120	17	17	17	17
8¼	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	2500	7⅜	7	7⅛	7⅛
75¾	35½	6*	Columbia G pf A	300	73½	73	73	72
81	34½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	200	74	73	74	75
93	67	4	Columbian Carb	700	91⅜	91¼	91⅞	90½
48⅞	39½	2	Comm Credit	100	48⅞	48	48¾	47⅝
68¼	56¼	2§	Comm Inv Tr	1000	68	67⅜	67½	67½
115½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	112	112	112	112½
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Commn Solvents	4000	21¼	19¾	20¾	19¾
1¾	¾	..	Comwlth & So	2000	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
53⅜	29⅛	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	500	49	49	49	50¾
114½	112	5½	Com Cred pf	200	114½	113⅜	114½	113⅜
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	200	13	13	13	..
36¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	36½	36	36½	36
48	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	90	48	46¾	48	46¼
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film Ind	100	15½	15¼	15½	..
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
27½	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	7000	25⅜	25¼	25½	25½
99¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	300	98¾	98¼	98¼	98½
2¼	1⅛	..	Consol Laundries	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	3000	8¼	8	8	8⅛
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	300	½	½	½	½
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	200	10	10	10	9⅞
7¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	2500	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
11⅜	4½	..	Cont Baking B	300	1	1	1	1
65	46¼	4	Cont Can	600	65	64	65	63⅜
89	62¾	2.40	Cont Can pf	2300	89	87	88⅜	87
10⅜	7	.30b	Cont Dis Fibre	500	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
37⅞	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	800	37⅜	37	37	37
15	¾	..	Cont Motors	200	1	1	1	⅞
23	15¼	37½b	Cont Oil	3500	21⅝	20¼	20⅝	21⅜
54⅜	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	100	54⅜	54½	54½	54¾
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	200	76⅞	75	75	77⅛
8⅛	4¼	..	Coty	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
39⅝	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
36	23½	1	Crdwo Cork & S	100	35½	35	35½	35
86	74½	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	50	81	81	81	..
25¾	14	..	Crucible Steel	800	22¼	21½	22	21⅜
72	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	71⅞	71⅞	71½	72
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	6⅞	6	6⅞	6⅞
8½	3¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	64½	63	63	63
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	2800	43½	43	43¼	43½
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	300	19⅛	19	19	19¼
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	104¾	103¾	104¼	103½
3	1⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅜
10½	8¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2700	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	3300	25¾	25¼	25½	25¼

—D—

8¼	6	..	Davega St	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
31	22⅜	..	Deere & Co	800	30	29¼	29¼	29½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	3500	32¾	31½	31¾	31¼
18½	11	..	Del Lack & W	3000	15¼	14½	14¾	14⅜
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	93	92	93	92¾
50⅜	35⅜	1†	Devoe & Ray A	400	37	36½	37	36
36¼	26½	1†	Diamond Match	400	35	34¾	35	34¼
43½	34½	2†	Dome Mines	700	38½	38	38¾	38¼
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	200	8¼	7	8¼	7
28⅜	17½	..	Douglas A	7500	28¼	27½	27½	28¼
23	13½	1½e	Dresser A	500	21½	21¾	21¾	21½
17½	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	..
107¼	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3400	107¼	106¼	106⅜	106

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1000	6⅜	6	6⅛	5⅞
152	110½	8	Eastman Kodak	700	149¾	147½	147½	147¼
102½	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	157	157	157	157
22⅜	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	1500	22⅜	22½	22½	22½
7¾	4¼	..	Elkhorn Schild	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	..
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7500	25¾	25½	25½	25⅝
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	110⅝	110⅞	110⅝	110
7	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	22500	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	½
8⅜	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1700	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
9⅜	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
17⅜	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	2500	17⅝	16½	17	17
20⅜	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	6000	20¼	19	19½	19⅜
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45¾
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk orn Coal pf (h)	100	1⅝	⅝	⅝	..
37½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	31½	31	31	..
14	7½	..	Erie RR	1000	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8¼
17¼	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1200	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½
9⅜	3⅛	.80	Eureka Vacuum	7500	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	400	20½	19½	20¼	19½

—F—

25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	3600	23⅜	22¼	22¾	22⅜
130	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	90	120	115½	120	115¼
14½	5¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	800	13¾	13¾	13½	14¼
4¾	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	2500	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
20⅜	16½	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	19

Business and Industry

Retail Distribution in First Six Months Best in Four Years

Commerce and Finance

Public Pays Rise In Corporate Tax, Chester Declares

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—That the public would pay the proposed graduated corporation income tax, and not the corporations, was the statement of C. M. Chester, president of General Foods Corporation, on embarking for a trip to England. The corporation merely passes the tax along, he said, becoming in effect a tax collector for the Government.

"It is a mistake, therefore," Mr. Chester said, "to refer to these proposed levies as 'corporate income taxes'—rather they are housewife's, worker's and investor's taxes, because they reach into the pocketbooks of these millions of Americans."

A study of 100 corporations by the stockholders' department of General Foods showed that the largest companies were owned by the smaller investors, Mr. Chester said. The proposed sliding scale tax therefore would hit persons of moderate or small means, most of whom own, work for or patronize large companies, Mr. Chester declared.

"The proposed levies are hidden taxes that shrink the pocketbooks of the public," Mr. Chester continued. "They lift costs and therefore advance prices to consumers. They force production adjustments and therefore cut workers' wages. They reduce or erase earnings and therefore lower or halt dividends.

"More than one-sixth of Americans at present on pay rolls are partners in leading corporations. Between 55 and 60 per cent of American shareholders, estimated at 11,000,000 excluding duplications, or roughly 6,325,000 stockholders, own the businesses which would be subjected to the higher corporate income taxes. This group of 6,325,000 is two and three-fifths times larger than the 1,731,116 individuals who paid federal income taxes in 1933.

"A large number of women, whose main source of income is derived from investments, will be affected by these proposed graduated corporate income taxes. For women in particular have been discovered to be small shareholders.

"The woman angle in this tax picture is of particular interest to General Foods because it is the woman who buys those home necessities which we sell. It is therefore vitally important to our company and its 10,000 employees that the housewife's purchasing power be no further lowered than it has been in these last few years."

U. S.-Russian Trade Steadily Expands In Recent Months

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Commerce Department figures show that trade between the United States and the Soviet Union, which have just entered into a new commercial agreement, has been increasing in recent months.

Exports to Russia during the first four months of this year were virtually double those for the like period last year. Imports made smaller gains.

Trade between the two countries still is far from pre-depression levels, however. In 1934, exports to Russia were $14,960,000 and imports from that country $12,330,000. Exports reached a low mark of $8,997,000 in 1933 and imports were only $9,720,000 in 1932.

Big export years were 1930 and 1931, when Russia bought $114,000,000 and $104,000,000 of American goods, respectively. This country's largest purchases from Russia in recent years were in 1929, when they amounted to $23,000,000, and 1930, when they reached $24,000,000.

In the first four months of this year the United States sold $3,979,304 worth of goods to Russia and bought $4,895,151.

Major exports to the Soviet Union are machinery, autos, aviation materials, cotton, tin plate, steel sheets and electrodes. Major imports include manganese ore, fur, fish and caviar, coal, asbestos, linen manufactures, chrome ore and matches.

Pig Crop for 1935 Seen Smallest in Many Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—The pig crop for this year will be the smallest in many years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Last summer's drought, which shrank feed grain production to the smallest volume in many years, the low price of hogs last year and the unfavorable hog-corn ratio are being blamed for this reduced production.

The spring pig crop of 1935 was 20 per cent smaller than the small spring crop of 1934—a decrease of about 7,400,000 head. Decreased production in the corn belt is estimated at 22 per cent.

The bureau points out, however, that "the downward trend of hog production has ended, since the number of sows to farrow next fall is estimated at 19 per cent more than the number farrowed in the fall of 1934."

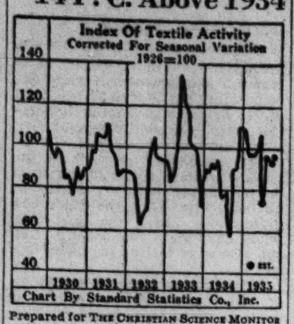
150,000 Farmers Helped By Credit Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—More farmers have had their financial requirements solved so far this year through the co-operative production credit associations than during the entire year of 1934, Deputy Production Commissioner C. R. Arnold of Washington declared while on a recent visit here.

Since Jan. 1, this year, over 150,000 farmers obtained loans from the production credit associations organized under the Federal Credit Administration, compared with 131,000 loans since Jan. 1, 1935, total more than $85,000,000.

Textile Activity Is 14 P. C. Above 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ACCORDANCE with the two-year textile cycle, indications are that textile activity for the full year 1935 will exceed that of the preceding 12 months.

For the initial half-year, it is estimated that aggregate textile activity was almost 14 per cent greater than in 1934, and production during the third quarter also should be substantially larger than a year ago, especially as output last year was sharply restricted by mill curtailment and the general textile strike.

Sales Opportunities For Rail Equipment Developing in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Promising opportunities for the sale of American railway equipment are developing in China, and will materialize if some form of short-term financing is provided, according to A. Bland Calder, United States assistant commercial attaché in Shanghai.

The railroad expansion program of China, Mr. Calder explained upon his arrival here from the Orient recently, is one of the most significant developments under way in the Far East. He said that the Nationalist Government is adding new rail construction to her 13,000 miles of railroads as rapidly as funds are available.

The outlook for exporting second-hand American rolling stock and other capital equipment is especially bright, he believes. Locomotives, for example, that have passed their period of profitable operation on American roads were said to be acceptable in China. Mr. Calder explained that low labor costs will allow the efficient use of much poorer equipment that can be used here.

Since railroads in the United States are known to have large amounts of equipment either obsolete or in the process of becoming so, he suggested that it might be replaced with new stock and the old equipment exported. Such a program would enable the Chinese to reduce the first cost of equipping their roads.

U. S. Bank Clearings For Week Are Higher

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—The total of bank clearings for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended July 17, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, was $5,863,223,000 compared with $5,159,827,000 for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 13.6 per cent.

This contrasted with a decrease of 8.1 per cent for the five-day week ended July 10. At New York City, clearings were $3,975,281,000, an increase of 15.8 per cent over the amount reported a year ago, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York of $1,887,942,000, was 9.4 per cent higher.

The largest percentage of increase appeared in the cities on the Pacific Coast. Substantial gains occurred also at Philadelphia, Richmond, Detroit, Louisville and Minneapolis.

Clearings for the latest week exceeded those for the five days of the preceding week by $1,535,619,000 whereas for the like week a year ago, the increase was $450,251,000.

Chicago clearings were $275,000,000 compared with $249,300,000 for the like week last year.

Colombia's Silver Output Up; Gold Production Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA—For the first quarter of this year a decline in Colombia's gold output and an increased production of silver in the republic is reported by the United States Commercial Attaché here.

Production of fine gold in the period amounted to 2,398,742 grams, a decrease of 225,723 grams compared with the first three months of 1934. The output of silver in the quarter under review, totaling 941,999 grams, showed an increase of 45,088 grams over the corresponding period of last year, Mr. Brooks reported.

The Department of Antioquia is the outstanding gold and silver producing area in Colombia, the report shows. Production of gold in this department in the first quarter of 1935 amounted to 1,259,233 grams while its silver output totaled 644,084 grams.

$4,000,000 Saskatchewan Bonds Offered at 90.45

NEW YORK, July 18—Headed by the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., a Canadian banking syndicate yesterday offered an issue of $4,000,000 Province of Saskatchewan 4 per cent bonds, due Aug. 1, 1960, and priced at 90.45 and accrued interest to yield 4.65 per cent. This is the lowest cost at which Saskatchewan has borrowed since 1931. In May of this year it sold a similar bond issue on a 4.85 per cent basis, and in September, 1934, on 5.20 per cent basis.

The bonds are payable in Canadian funds only and are callable on or after Aug. 1, 1955, at 100 and accrued interest. The entire issue has been sold and the subscription books closed.

Merchandise Sales During Half Year Highest Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—During the first six months of the year, the public of United States spent $2,243,435,000 for general merchandise in department stores, mail order, general and variety stores as compared with $2,138,209,000 during the corresponding period of 1934, according to A. W. Zelomek, director and economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc. This was an increase of $104,826,000 over last year and the highest total since 1931.

The survey shows a gain, except in the case of March, for every month over the like period of last year. The June total aggregated close to $400,000,000, the best figure for that month in four years.

"Due to the lower retail prices for the first six months of this year as compared with a year ago," the report states, "the increase in actual physical volume at 7.3 per cent was greater than the increase in dollar volume, which was only 4.9 per cent above a year ago," the report states. "An analysis of the sales trend by groups shows that mail-order organizations gained 22.1 per cent while general merchandise chains increased their sales by 5.3 per cent and department stores by 2.5 per cent above a year ago. Variety stores, however, actually showed a fractional decrease. Mail-order volume nearly approximated the 1929 level."

The greatest gain was in sales of other than general merchandise, according to Mr. Zelomek. The bureau's index shows a volume of $1,166,886,000 spent for passenger cars for the first six months, which is a gain of close to 40 per cent above the $834,413,000 spent for the corresponding period a year ago. The volume to date is the highest since 1930.

Gasoline sales are the greatest in several years although lagging as compared with automobiles. Other commodities to show gains included electrical appliances, air-conditioning, hardware, shoes and food.

Wholesale Prices Of Fish Decrease 21 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—During the last 12 months the wholesale prices of fish have declined 21.2 per cent, in the face of rising meat prices, according to government figures. Fish and sea food is now cheaper than at any time in recent years.

The amount of fish landed in the New England area during the first four months of 1935 shows an increase of 29,000,000 pounds over the same period a year ago. One hundred and twenty-eight million pounds of fish were landed in that section in the first four months of this year, as against 99,999,999 pounds in the like period in 1934. The current average wholesale price was 2.38 cents per pound, as contrasted with last year's price of 3.01 cents—a decline of 21.2 per cent.

The largest single item of increase in landings was in large haddock, of which 56,000,000 pounds were produced for the first four months of 1935, as compared with 32,000,000 pounds for the first four months of 1934—an increase of 24,000,000 pounds. The price declined from 3.44 cents per pound in 1934 to 2.48 cents per pound in 1935, a reduction of 27.9 per cent.

Treasury Bond Sale Is Highly Successful

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The Treasury's sale on an auction basis of a third block of bonds, amounting to $100,000,000 was described today by Secretary Morgenthau as "very successful."

He said tenders have been received for $510,958,000 face amount of the 2¾ per cent treasury bonds maturing 1955-60. Of that amount $100,967,000 was accepted at prices ranging from 101-27/32 to 101-19/32.

Prices accepted were equivalent to a yield of about 2.78 per cent to maturity, said to equal the lowest interest rate the Treasury has paid for comparable loans.

Norfolk's Commerce Is Showing Big Increase

NORFOLK, Va., July 18 (N. N. S.)—The contention of H. M. Thompson of the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange that Norfolk's export and import trade is increasing, appears to be well-founded. Official figures given out by him show Norfolk's imports for 1934, calendar year, were $52,164,540. Statistics were supplied by the United States Army District Engineer's office.

The imports for 1933 were $27,397,971. This showed an increase of $24,766,569 for 1934, nearly double the imports for 1933.

The experts for the same period, according to the district engineer's office, were $85,685,619 for 1934 and $58,490,157 for 1933, an increase of $27,195,462.

Washing Machine Sales In Canada Are Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—Production and sales of washing machines in Canada show an appreciable improvement for 1934, according to the Commerce Department's specialties division.

During the last year 87,401 machines were produced in Canadian factories compared with 58,931 in 1933. All types were made, namely, gasoline, hand, water power, and electric, the last mentioned being in greatest demand, the reports state.

Factory sales of all types of washing machines in 1934 amounted to $3,831,174 for a total of 82,725 units.

N. Y. Stock Exchange's Internal Structure Largely Revamped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—The survey of the internal organization of the New York Stock Exchange, announced last Thursday by the president of the Exchange, Charles R. Gay, marks another stage in a rather complete revamping of the internal structure of the Exchange which has been going on now for more than a year. Behind the silent, unchanging façade of the great building that faces on Broad Street at the corner of Wall, internal changes have been going on rapidly which have probably exceeded in scope within a single year the total of such changes in the previous 20 years.

While the mechanical services of the Exchange, with which the trading public is familiar, have not been changed, there have been many changes in personnel, in committee size and function, and in the government of the Exchange.

Wanted More Representation

About a year and a half ago, dissatisfaction began to appear among the members of the Exchange at the existing Administration. While the public's dissatisfaction with the Exchange arose over alleged improper trading practices and the supposed unwillingness of the Exchange to police its own members, the dissatisfaction among the members themselves was quite a different matter. They saw few of the abuses which the public believed in, and they saw even less than the public a need for political regulation of the Exchange. But they were dissatisfied over matters of representation on the governing board of the Exchange, and over the methods by which the Exchange had defended itself under political fire.

One of the principal grievances was that the large commission houses, doing a heavy wire business, were inadequately represented in the government of the Exchange in proportion to the business which they contributed.

The Stock Exchange recognized this grievance by a resolution of the governing committee last July that an advisory council of 10 outsiders should be created, five to be office partners of member firms, not themselves members. The other five were to represent "the public." By September the council had been chosen. It met with the governing committee at its regular bi-monthly meetings, and its members were assigned in an advisory capaciy to the various standing committees of the exchange.

Meantime the National Securities Exchanges Act of 1934 had been passed, requiring the Securities and Exchange Commission to draw up and present to Congress by January a list of recommended further legislation regarding the stock exchanges of the country. An extension of time was obtained from Congress and the recommendations were presented late in the spring.

Start "Governing Memberships"

The SEC did not, as had been expected, make recommendations for further legislation. Instead it recommended a list of changes, but proposed that Congress wait in the hope that the exchanges might be persuaded to "voluntarily" accept the SEC recommendations. For the New York Stock Exchange, these recommendations covered 11 points.

The first of these was that the commission houses should have greater representation on the governing committee. This change was made to the satisfaction of the SEC by the creation of eight so-called "governing memberships" by which eight office partners of member firms were added to the 42 members of the governing committee.

The second was that office partners should be eligible to the governing committee, and was covered as above.

The third was that nominations to the Presidency and the governing committee should be by petition and not by the nominating committee. This was intended to break up what was alleged to be a closed corporation control of the exchange by a small inner clique in the nominating committee. The exchange satisfied the SEC on this score by enlarging the nominating committee from 5 to 7 members, and by changing its constitution so that the outgoing committee shall put up 21 candidates for the next year's committee instead of the former 5. The SEC apparently accepted the exchange's contention that general nomination by petition would be confusing and undesirable.

Absentees May Ballot

The fourth recommendation of the SEC was that one third of the governing committee, instead of one fourth, should be elected annually. No final action has yet been taken on this score.

The fifth recommendation called for a fuller balloting by the membership. The exchange met this by creating arrangements for absentee balloting. The thought behind the SEC's recommendation presumably was that a loyal body of floor-traders constituted a sort of Pretorian Guard.

The sixth recommendation was that nonmembers might be made eligible for the presidency and other executive positions. The constitution of the exchange was revised to state that "No person shall be eligible to the office of president, treasurer or trustee of the Gratuity Fund who shall not be, at the time of his election, a member." No further change was made.

The other recommendations are of minor importance, largely concerning details of arbitration and customer relations.

Meantime the exchange was in the throes of the most heated election in a generation. The election of Mr. Charles R. Gay, of Whitehouse & Co., the oldest firm in the membership of the Stock Exchange, over Mr. Richard Whitney, was unofficially dubbed a "New Deal" on the exchange, although Mr. Gay disavowed the thought, and Mr. Whitney was elected to the governing committee by the largest vote given to any candidate in the heaviest balloting in years.

Problem of Customers' Men

Mr. Gay began his term of office by asking for the creation of an office of executive vice-president, to carry a salary and relieve the president of operating details. The constitution was so amended in June and Mr. Dean K. Worcester was appointed to the position. Mr. Worcester is a graduate in engineering, and it is to be his function to raise the efficiency of the Exchange's operating methods. He is to be in charge of the complete survey of the functioning of the committee system in the Exchange, jointly with the manager of the personnel department, Mr. Olin F. McCormick.

Another important change in the Exchange, though not directly concerned with its inner government or the activities of its 2400 employees, will appear shortly when the recommendations of the sub-committee on customers' men are finally drawn up and published. The problem of the customer's man has always been a difficult one for the exchange, as it is through these men that the principal impressions of the Exchange are received by the trading public.

The Exchange has tried to cast as careful regulations about the customer's man as possible, but dissatisfaction over the situation a year and a half ago led to the appointment of a special sub-committee in November, 1933 to reconsider the rules. Hearings were held for over a year, first on the general problem and then on a set of tentative rules drawn up by the sub-committee for criticism. A final report is expected soon, the gist of which will probably be recommendations for raising the caliber of customers' men, both by raising the preliminary qualifications, and by some sort of instruction and occasional examination for those already approved.

Southern Plant Bought By Massachusetts Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Consummation of negotiations leading to the purchase of the former Standard Looms, Inc., southern textile machinery plant, by the Draper Corporation of Hopedale, Mass., have been completed here with the acceptance by stockholders of the Textile Machinery Corporation, owners of the plant, of an offer of $300,000 recently made by the New England concern.

The Standard Looms plant, one of the first of its kind in this section, was established here in 1928, but operated only for a short time before closing its doors. In 1934, the Lombard Iron Works of Augusta, Ga., leased the plant and operated it until recently, when its lease was canceled by mutual agreement.

Arizona Bank Deposits Register Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—An increase of nearly $6,000,000 in deposits in state and national banks in Arizona was registered during the year ended June 29, compilation of reports to the state banking superintendent shows.

As of June 29, Arizona banks reported $56,211,696 in deposits as compared with $50,461,030 on June 30, 1934. Total resources increased from $57,275,091 to $63,019,790.

Egypt Renounces Trade Agreement With Japan

CAIRO, Egypt, July 18 (AP)—The Egyptian Government today handed the Japanese Consul General a note renouncing its commercial agreement with Japan for "most favored nation" treatment, on the grounds that the depreciation of the Japanese yen enables Japanese goods to compete favorably with local industries.

League of Nations Issues Commercial Banking Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 18—A study of recent developments in banking, with the title "Commercial Banks, 1929-1934" has just been published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations. The book is a new edition of a study covering the period 1925-1933, with a general introduction taking note of recent changes in the world banking and monetary situation, and containing data on commercial banking in 44 countries.

Analysis is made of the large increases in gold production in recent years and statistics are given showing that the share of the world's total supply of monetary gold held by the gold bloc rose from 20.8 per cent at the end of 1928 to 37.6 per cent at the end of 1934, while the combined share of Latin America, Japan and the European countries with exchange control fell from 21.6 per cent to 6.7 per cent. Despite this concentration of gold reserves, it is said that when they are written up to correspond with the present market price of gold they will, for most central banks, constitute a considerably higher proportion of note circulation and other sight liabilities than in 1929.

British Columbia Mineral Output Has Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Mineral production in British Columbia showed an increase in value of $974,847 in the first six months of 1935, over the figures for the like period in 1934, according to a report released by the Provincial Mines Department.

The total value of minerals for the first half of the year was placed by the department at $21,672,674. Gold was worth $5,654,000, an increase of $814,964 in the year. Silver was valued at $2,753,000, a gain of $885,000. Declines in value were noted in copper, lead, zinc and coal, though copper and zinc showed a larger volume, sold at lower prices.

Italy Seeks Way To Cut Capital Export to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy is anxious to improve her trade relations with the United States and secure a better equilibrium in the economic exchanges between the two countries.

Italian trade with the United States, which is exceeded only by that with Germany, has always been marked by a heavy deficit against Italy. In both 1933 and 1934 this amounted to over half a billion lire (about 42 million dollars) and represented last year more than one fifth of the total unfavorable balance of the Italian trade figures.

Different Statistical Methods

Statistics from American sources show very much the same picture, although the totals often differ. This is explained by the variations in the value of the dollar and by the different methods of compiling the returns, which always vary considerably from country to country according to whether imports or exports are being dealt with.

The difference in the balance of the two sets of statistics depends not only upon the variations due to the period which intervenes between the export from one country and the corresponding import into the other, but also on the fact that both countries compare the c. i. f. values with the f. o. b. values of their exports.

Italian purchases in the United States consist chefly of raw materials and foodstuffs, the industrial products being notably lower. The principal product which Italy buys from the U. S. A. is raw cotton. In the three-year period 1932-34 the U. S. A. supplied 70 per cent of Italy's purchases of this material, which normally accounts for about one-half of her total imports from America.

Stoppage of Immigration

Next come wheat, mineral lubricating oils, copper and its alloys, common timber, solid paraffin, prepared skins, raw tobacco, and so on.

Italian supplies to the American market (equal to 8.7 per cent in 1933 and to 7.4 per cent in 1934 of Italy's total exports), are, in contrast with her imports, spread over a greater number of products. They have been adversedly affected by, among other things, the difficult internal situation of the U. S. A. and by a variety of factors which for years have contributed to decrease them, such as higher tariffs, stoppage of immigration, adaptation of Italian emigrants to American foodstuffs, application of increasingly severe sanitary and marking regulations, and the like. To these was added in 1933 the fall in the value of the dollar.

About 40 per cent of Italian exports to the United States consist of food products (cheese, tomato paste, olive oil, dried fruits, wine, acid fruits), which are mostly absorbed by Italians resident in the U. S. A.; about 20 per cent of raw and half-worked materials (marble, thrown silk, hemp, raw hides, pumice stone, etc.), and about 40 per cent of finished goods (hats, gloves, silk tissues, etc.).

Extra-Commercial Items

The notable shrinkage shown in recent years in commercial exchanges between Italy and the United States is more marked in Italian exports than imports, with the result that Italy's position vis-à-vis the United States has grown worse. In 1934, as compared with 1930, Italy's exports toward America fell by 70.84 per cent against a decrease of 62.29 per cent in her imports, according to Italian statistics.

As to the balance of payments between the two countries, the extra-commercial assets and liabilities sides of the Italian balance have tended to compensate each other in the last few years, so that the deficit of the trade balance remains uncovered and thus may be considered as a deficit in the balance of payments as a whole.

Earnings from the tourist traffic fell from 115,000,000 lire in 1931 to 76,000,000 in 1934; emigrants' remittances shrank from 517,000,000 lire in 1931 to about 200,000,000 in 1934. A notable decrease is shown also in the returns from freights and the expenses from various services. The item among the extra-commercial ones which shows the greatest deficit, namely the payment of interest and dividends, amounted to 545,000,000 lire in 1931 and to about 400,000,000 last year.

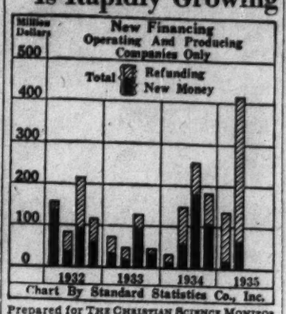
Adverse Balance Rising

The state of the trade balance has tended to grow worse during the opening months of the current year. Although only scanty data are so far available, it seems likely that the 1934 deficit will be surpassed by that of 1934. The deficit of this balance in the first quarter of 1935 does not differ greatly from that of the same period in 1934.

Italian exports to the United States in the first quarter of this year have decreased from 98,000,000 to 78,000,000 lire, and imports have declined from 303,000,000 to 270,000,000. It is, however, logical to assume, on the basis of the first returns collected, that the extracommercial items favorable to Italy of the balance of payments will show a further tendency to shrink. It is sufficient to mention that the emigrants' remittances through the Bank of Naples fell from 42,000,000 lire in the first quarter of 1934 to 25,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1935.

The Italians, therefore, consider that an examination of the assets and liabilities sides of the Italo-American balance of payments shows the necessity for a revision of the Italian position with the aim of reducing, as far as possible, the export of Italian capital toward the United States. It is regarded as evident, too, that in the endeavor to secure a greater equilibrium in the economic exchanges between the two countries, it is not possible to bring any influence to bear on the extra-commercial items of the balance of payments, which compensate each other. It is suggested, therefore, that attention must be concentrated on the volume of imports and exports.

Refunding Movement Is Rapidly Growing



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE substantial number of recent new security registrations and bond redemption notices has again focused attention on the rapidly growing refunding movement in the corporate bond field.

Kansas Wheat Crop Estimated to Total 70,000,000 Bushels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Harvesting is in full swing in Kansas and binders and combines are joining in their annual concert. According to a report issued July 1 by J. F. Jarrell, manager of the agricultural development department of the Santa Fe, there has been a steady improvement in Kansas crops in the last month. He estimated the Kansas wheat crop at 70,000,000 bushels.

Because of wet, soft earth, many farmers have used horses rather than tractors for cutting wheat. With the beginning of the wheat harvest in southwest Kansas early in July, farmers were confronted by a labor problem. The wheat is so short that binders were used instead of the combination thresher-harvester. Binder operations require more labor, but the usual transient labor is no longer available in the Southwest.

Farmers have not had a good response from the relief rolls because, they report, a good many men on relief would rather work two or three days a week and get along with less pay, than have a six-day, long hour job.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—With harvest drawing to a close, millers here estimate that wheat shipments from the Midwest grain belt to Wichita will reach nearly 36,000,000 bushels, the value of which is estimated between $25,000,000 and $40,000,000.

Although in some sections the yield is light, the total crop is expected to be nearly normal.

The western Kansas farmer this year is said to have almost an average crop. At Liberal, Kan., in the heart of the country's "dust bowl," reports show that yields between 30 and 40 bushels an acre were recorded during the week of June 30 to July 6. Twenty bushels an acre is considered an average yield here.

Bank of France Discount Rate Cut

PARIS, July 18 (AP)—The Bank of France today lowered its discount rate from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent. It was the third time the rate has been lowered in the last month.

The bank's action was taken as fear of speculation against the franc, which originally had raised the discount rate, subsided.

At the same time, the rate on security loans was lowered from 6 to 5 per cent, and the rate on 30-day notes was cut from 4 to 3½ per cent.

Gold loan rates, however, remained unchanged at 7 per cent.

Taxing Mortgages Hurts Arizona Real Estate Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Attempts by the supervisors of Maricopa County to tax intangible property, such as mortgages, at its full face value, and rumors that the city of Phoenix may do the same, are blamed by the local Merchants and Manufacturers Association for an abrupt termination to the real estate activity which marked April and May.

Borrowed money figures in most of the sales, the rate varying from 5 to 7 per cent. Now the supervisors are demanding that taxes be paid on mortgages, bonds and bank accounts at $4.75 on each $100 valuation, the county rate. This demand is under an old law which has been on the books, but ignored since 1910. It is still ignored in Arizona's 13 other counties.

Many protests have been submitted to the supervisors, but a majority of the board insists that there is nothing to do except enforce the law. General opinion is that enforcement is impossible. It is argued that to tax a mortgage representing money invested in a piece of property, on which real estate taxes are paid, is double taxation and will not stand in any court of law. An early test case is probable.

Duquesne Light Offers 3½ P. C. Mortgage Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—Duquesne Light Company is offering a new issue of $70,000,000 first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due 1965, which will replace two issues of 4½ per cent bonds aggregating the same amount, at a price of 101½.

The offering syndicate is composed of The First Boston Corporation, H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., W. C. Langley & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann Co., A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Mellon Securities Company, Lee Higginson Corp., Hayden, Stone & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Inc., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Field, Glore & Co., Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Central Republic Company, Granbery, Safford & Co., and Emanuel & Co.

SEC Now Waiting For Detailed Data On Foreign Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—The New York Stock Exchange is undertaking to find out what will be the possible results of the recent requirement of the Securities and Exchange Commission for certain information from foreign governments whose bonds are listed on exchanges in this country. On July 5 the SEC requested that foreign governments fill out forms covering important fiscal items such as budget position, import and export balances, and central bank condition. This request has resulted in much difference of opinion here. Some bankers assert that the foreign governments will for several reasons refuse to comply, while others expect that the information will be readily supplied.

Those who expect refusal believe that foreign governments will stand on their sovereignty in refusing to fill out forms for an American administrative bureau. Many governments, it is thought here, might be quite willing to have the SEC mete out the alleged punishment of delisting their securities on Dec. 31 if the information is not then supplied, as the repatriation of these bonds at cheap prices might be thereby speeded up.

On the other hand, there are those who believe that the information required by the SEC is little if any further detailed than that which the stock exchange has been requiring all along, and that most foreign governments would be glad to furnish it. In case the foreign government is slow or unwilling to reply, it is argued that the banking sponsors for the issues in New York would be willing to fill out the forms.

Although the SEC has given ample time, almost six months, for its requirements to be fulfilled, the New York Stock Exchange is taking prompt action to avoid the possibility of unnecessary removal of foreign bonds from its trading list. In case the requirements are not carried out, bond issues involved would be banned from trading on any registered exchange in the United States and would no longer be eligible as collateral in margin accounts. The stock exchange is making inquiries among banking houses which act as fiscal agents for the foreign governments involved, and when it has completed its inquiry will probably present its conclusions to the SEC at Washington.

Raw Wool Stocks 20 P. C. Under 1934

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The Department of Commerce quarterly wool stock report issued today showed raw wool stocks June 29 six per cent higher than on March 30, but about 20 per cent lower than a year ago.

The report indicated 141,923,000 pounds of raw wool scoured basis were on hand at the end of June, compared with 134,455,000 March 30 and 176,292,000 June 30, 1934. The top total comparisons were about the same, being 20,675,000 in June, 19,197,000 three months ago and 31,878,000 a year ago.

Dealers were reported to have held 85,500,000 pounds of raw wool and manufacturers and topmakers 56,423,000. Manufacturers held 16,420,000 pounds of the top total, topmakers 3,444,000 pounds, dealers 786,000 pound and the exchanges 25,000 pounds.

Dealers' stocks were divided as follows: carding wools, 19,738,000 (16,495,000 domestic and 3,243,000 foreign); combing wools, 65,762,000 (60,544,000 domestic and 5,218,000 foreign.) Manufacturers' stock were: carding wools, 21,978,000 (19,220,000 domestic and 2,758,000 foreign); combing wools, 34,445,000 (29,950,000 domestic and 4,495,000 foreign.)

The nation's noil total June 29 was 9,833,000 pounds, compared with 10,175,000 three months ago and 14,923,000 a year ago. In the carpet class, the total was 30,560,000 pounds compared with 28,957,000 three months ago.

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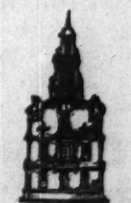
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Werber Stars As Boston Red Sox Climb to Fourth

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone who was fortunate enough to be inside of Fenway Park yesterday afternoon while the Boston Red Sox were defeating the Cleveland Indians in a doubleheader witnessed an afternoon of exciting baseball. They saw the Red Sox unleash an 18-hit attack to capture the opening game by 13 to 5, and then follow this up with a closer 3-to-1 victory in the second game, thereby taking possession of fourth place in the American League standing for the first time since June 11. They watched the Indians drop into the second division for the first time this season. The Indians are one of the leading favorites to win the pennant, but it begins to look as if they will do well to finish in the money.

Bob Grove, in the second game, added another sensational victory to his comeback campaign. The 16,000 fans present cheered his every move. "Lefty" has won 11 games this season and looks more like Connie Mack's Grove than he has for some time. Bob was great; so were Rick Ferrell, Joe Cronin, Bing Miller and the entire Red Sox outfit. But the young man who stood head and shoulders over everyone else on the field was Billy Werber, Cronin's Ty Cobb, who plays third base for the Boston club.

Hits Four Doubles

In the first game, Werber went to bat on five occasions. On his first trip, he accepted a base on balls. On his second, third, fourth and fifth, he smashed out two-base hits equaling a major league record. On May 8 of this year, Ernie Lombardi of the Cincinnati Nationals also hit four successive doubles at Baker Field against the Phillies. Baker Field is known as the "Band Box" because of its limited dimensions. Werber had to hit much harder to tie the record yesterday in the larger Fenway Park. Billy batted in four runs with these doubles and scored three times himself.

Adrian C. Anson and Arthur Dalrymple of the old Chicago Nationals were the first major leaguers to connect with four two-baggers in a single game. They both accomplished this feat on July 3, 1883. John Mulligan of the Philadelphia American Association club hit four on May 2, 1886. Thomas J. Tucker of Boston Nationals did likewise on July 22, 1893. One year later, the mark was equaled by Frank J. Bonner of the Baltimore Nationals. The same season, about a month later, Joseph J. Kelley of Baltimore did it. Edward J. Delehanty of the Philadelphia Nationals, one of the greatest batters of all time, hit four doubles on May 13, 1899.

Seven players have reached the record figure since 1900. Frank Dillon of the Detroit Americans connected in 1901. Clifford C. Cravath, another great Philadelphia National slugger, followed suite in 1915. The record was then untouched for 15 years, until Dennis E. Southern of the Phillies tied it again in 1930. Paul Waner of the Pirates added his name to the record list on May 20, 1932. One year later, Dick Bartell, another Phillie, also added his name. Then came Lombardi, and now Werber.

Except for an occasional outbreak such as the one yesterday, Werber has failed to reach the batting form he displayed last season. Cronin has had to drop his third baseman down to the lower half of his batting order. Perhaps yesterday was the turning point in Billy's slump.

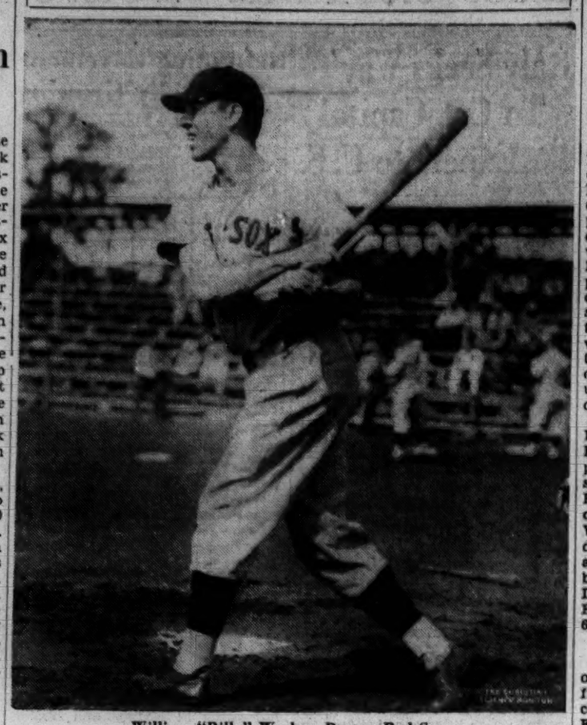
Werber Shows Speed

In the second game of yesterday's doubleheader, Werber gave a grand exhibition of speed on the bases. To date, he has stolen 15 bases and is leading both the American and National leagues. He is one ahead of his teammate, Melo Almada in this department. Billy added his fifteenth in that second game, but what was probably his outstanding feat, does not show in the box score.

In the fourth inning, the Red Sox filled the bases with one out. Miller was on third, Werber on second and Dahlgren on first, when Moe Berg smashed a sharp liner to left field. The base runners hesitated to advance, because it looked as if Joe Vosmik, Cleveland left fielder, might make the catch. But the ball dropped just in front of him. Miller scored easily from third base. Werber, who had stopped half-way between the bases, dashed for third as Vosmik was picking up the ball. Looking over his shoulder, Billy saw that Joe was tossing the ball in to second base, so young Mr. Werber didn't slow up at third, but kept right on toward the plate. By the time the Indians knew what was happening, Werber was sliding across home in a cloud of dust.

This daring base running brings back the days of Ty Cobb, those days when Ty went from first to third on a sacrifice bunt and scored from second on an infield out. Last season Werber caught his opponents asleep and made second on an ordinary base on balls. After the fourth ball, Bill ran for first, and when his rivals forgot him for an instant he rounded first and tore for second, making it safely after a long slide. A team needs to stay awake to keep up with this boy. And even then he is one step ahead. It was that extra step that made Cobb great.

Equals Two-Base Hit Record



William "Billy" Werber, Boston Red Sox

Mrs. Van Ryn Is Beaten in Essex Tennis Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 18—Play during the third day of the eleventh annual women's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Essex County Club saw the collapse of two players, one seeded, and the defeat of the second-seeded contestant and winner of the Longwood tourney, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia. One of those helped from the court was third seeded Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., runnerup to Mrs. Van Ryn at Longwood last week-end. The other player taken to the clubhouse was Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, Calif. She fell twice upon the turf and was forced to default.

The major upset was scored by Florence S. LeBoutiller of Westbury, L. I. She rounded out a full day, playing 81 games in all. In singles she defeated Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn at 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, and in doubles, paired with Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., she won the first doubles match from Fanny C. Curtis and Polly Palfrey, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, but lost in the second to Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, and Elizabeth Blackman of Detroit, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Fabyan Advances

Topseeded Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, won in straight sets from Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, 6—4, 6—4. In doubles, Mrs. Fabyan paired with Katharine Winthrop and defeated C. and L. Warren, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Pedersen, who at Longwood upset the seedings by defeating Mrs. John W. Harris of Kansas City and Mrs. Fabyan, yesterday bowed to Miss Page. Miss Pedersen trailed in her third-round match, 3—6, 0—3 when she fainted from the heat. After she had been helped from the court she decided to default.

Miss Smith collapsed in her match with Miss Dean after 33 games had been played. The score was 6—8, 6—4, 5—4 in favor of the Texas girl when the Californian defaulted. Miss Dean won the Mason and Dixon tournament last spring at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Mrs. Harris Is Victor

Mary Greef Harris, No. 4, and Mrs. Fabyan are the only seeded players left in singles. Yesterday, Mrs. Harris won an easy match from Mrs. Joseph Balch of Brookline, 6—0, 6—3.

Other players reaching the round of eight were Kay Winthrop, who won by default from Olga Kallos of Bridgeport, Conn.; Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., who won in straight sets from Catherine Kendig of Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—4, and Ethel Burkardt Arnold of Los Angeles, who beat Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., 6—3, 6—1.

Topseeded Carolin A. Babcock of California and Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., advanced to the third round in doubles, as did Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and Mrs. Van Ryn, the second seeded pair.

First and second-round matches were played in mixed doubles without any surprise results.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	54	36	.600
Toronto	52	41	.559
Baltimore	51	43	.543
Buffalo	49	42	.538
Syracuse	49	46	.516
Newark	44	48	.478
Rochester	38	53	.418
Albany	33	61	.351

Results July 17

Toronto 4, Baltimore 2.
Baltimore 3, Toronto 1.
Buffalo 12, Syracuse 11.
Syracuse 12, Buffalo 2.
Montreal 9, Newark 4.
Rochester 4, Albany 2.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Intercollegiate Telegraphic Archery

WHILE it does not receive much of any publicity, even locally, one of the women's intercollegiate sports competitions which is growing more and more popular each year is the telegraphic archery championship. This year's competition was the sixth which has been held under the auspices of the National Archery Association, and, as was the case with most of the national intercollegiate sports championship competitions held during the collegiate year 1934-35, chief honors brought up in the West. Los Angeles Junior College took the team championship to California, while Loraine Lee of Oregon State College took the individual honors. The best that the eastern colleges could do was seventh, with St. Lawrence University taking that place, the winners making 55 more hits and 895 more points. Sixty colleges entered 76 teams and 496 girls, which shows that the tournament is no small affair. In view of what the western men college athletes have been doing to their eastern rivals of late years, it is not surprising to find the girls from that district also showing a supremacy.

Vaulting in England

It is interesting to learn that Keith S. Brown, Yale's great pole vaulter, who made a new world record in the IC4A championship meet at the Harvard Stadium last June, does not expect to do as well in the Oxford-Cambridge meet as he has done in the United States because of the difference in the conditions prevailing in England. He won the British A. A. title in that event last Saturday with a vault of 13ft. 10in., which is far below his best, although it was a fine performance in the eyes of the British athletes. Europe has produced few pole vaulters who could give serious opposition to those of the United States, with Charlie Hoff of Norway as the outstanding one. In the eyes of what Brown says regarding vaulting in England, the Norwegian's performance of 13ft. 11⅞ in., made in Finland Sept. 27, 1925, stands out all the more notably.

Japanese Gain From Tours

The tours which American college and professional athletes are making to Japan each year are undoubtedly playing a big part in the rapid development which the Japanese athletes are making in their international competition. Every year one or more American team is visiting the land of the Rising Sun and competing with the best athletes there. Last year, Harvard sent her baseball team and a team of professional baseball players played a rather extensive schedule there. This year Yale has sent her bazeball nine and, with Princeton, her best golfers, while the A. A. U. has sent its best men swimmers. Competing against these stars is sure to improve the Japanese, and no one need be surprised to see the subjects of the Mikado administering more than one defeat to Uncle Sam's best before many more years are past. Their swimmers did it in the Olympic Games of 1932, and it looks as if it would be only a matter of time before they broadened their field of victory.

Two Bits of Hockey Gossip

This is hardly hockey weather, but we would call attention to bits of gossip regarding the great ice game which are of interest. The first is the announcement by Frank Boucher that he will not be a candidate for the Lady Byng Trophy again. He has received the first one as his personal property, and, in withdrawing from competition for the second one, he has shown some of that real sportsmanship which earned him the first of the trophies. The other is the announcement that the Boston Bruins and Boston Cubs will do next season's training at St. John, N. B. About three months more and there will be plenty more news for the hockey fan.

Rodney Bliss Wins Western Amateur Medal

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 18 (AP)—Rodney Bliss of Omaha won the medal honor in the western amateur golf tournament here yesterday by posting a par 70 for a 36-hole total of 142 during a mountain thunderstorm that delayed play and sent scores soaring.

Bliss abandoned his ball on the inundated home green, 10 feet from the pin, during the heavy downpour. An hour later, when the water had drained he missed the putt that would have given him a total of 69 and a total of 141 for the qualifying test.

As medalist he succeeds Zell Eaton of Oklahoma City, the defending champion, who shot the low qualifying score the last two years.

Excused from qualifying, Eaton practiced yesterday.

One stroke behind the medalist with 143s were Jack Gaines of Los Angeles, former California champion; Earle Berryhill of Sapulpa, Okla., and Paul Leslie of Jefferson City, Mo., Southern Intercollegiate champion for Louisianna State University.

A stroke behind were Walter Emery of Shawnee, Okla., and Paul Jackson of Oklahoma City, who brought in a par 70 shortly before the storm broke for a final score of 144.

Next came Bob Coniff Jr., Oklahoma City, 145; Neil Smith of Dallas, who shot 17 straight pars and three putted the eighteenth to go over for the first time, 146; Johnny Goodman, Omaha's former United States open champion, 147; Charley Reaser of Duncan, Okla.; Larry Trickett Jr. of Kansas City, and Tom Dwyer, Stanford University, 148 each; J. Elmer Malm of Denver, Ed. Anderson of Houston, Texas, and Jack Malloy and Logan Van Zandt, both of Tulsa, 149.

Among those who failed to qualify was Chick Evans of Chicago, who was seeking the title for the twenty-sixth time. Playing what he called a "heartbreaking" game, marred only by misjudgment in the selection of clubs, the veteran blew himself out with an 8 for a total of 157. It was the first time the 45-year-old former "boy wonder" failed to make the grade in the western.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 18, 1910

THE Boston Red Sox extended their winning streak in the American League by defeating Detroit, 9 to 4, behind the steady pitching of Ray Collins. The Red Sox batted Mullin out of the Detroit box in five innings after collecting 10 hits. By this victory, the Sox took second place in the standing as New York, beaten by St. Louis, dropped to third.

Aubrey Floyd In Brilliant Debut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURNT MILLS, N. J., July 18—A new Texan, Aubrey Floyd, made a brilliant debut in eastern polo yesterday, when his performance at back on the Texas team held the formidable attacks of the Roslyn four so well that not until the fifth chukker of the final second-round match in the national junior championship, were the formidable attacks of the Hoppings, father and son, and Terence Preece, able to accomplish the scoring of a goal. With Cecil Smith, the star of the Texas team, and Robert Bullock, displaying fine combination play also, Texas entered the semifinal round by the most overwhelming score of the series, winning as they pleased by a score of 7 to 2.

Floyd fitted in well with the dashing attack of the cowboys, and devoting himself strictly to his work on defense, left Smith and Wrightson free to develop the strongest game that Texas has shown this season. Only in the final chukker, when all the damage had been done, did Texas fail to score, with Earl A. S. Hopping, in combination with Preece, breaking through twice to keep the losers from being whitewashed.

Late this evening the first of the semifinals will be played as a twilight game, between Aiken Knights, with the other nine goal player, Winston F. C. Guest, and Pete Bostwick, the steeplechase rider, opposing the Ramblers, with J. H. Phipps and Strawbridge its stars, while yesterday's winners will battle with Great Island on Friday.

Budge Plays Henkel In His First Cup Match

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—The draw for the interzone Davis Cup matches between the United States and Germany starting Saturday, was made here today.

Two singles matches will be played Saturday, the first between J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., and Heiner Henkel, the youthful German star. This pair will be followed to the court by Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, ranking American player, and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, ace of the German squad.

The doubles matches Monday will find Allison and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia teamed against von Cramm and K. Lund. Following this match, Helen Hull Jacobs, the American women's champion, and C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles, will play a mixed doubles contest against an English team to be named later.

In two more singles matches to be played Tuesday, Allison will meet Henkel and von Cramm will play Budge.

Lawrenceville School Wins

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The traveling tennis team of Lawrenceville, (N. J.) School won four matches out of five against Eton College yesterday. In the only singles matches, Peter Lauck defeated Boone, 6—1, 6—0.

National League Gives Out Changes in Dates

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—A revised list of National League doubleheaders and playoff dates follows:

July 20—Boston at Pittsburgh; 21—New York at Chicago; 23—Brooklyn at Chicago, New York at St. Louis; 24—Brooklyn at Chicago; 25—New York at St. Louis; 27—St. Louis at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at Chicago; 28—Philadelphia at Boston; 30—Philadelphia at New York; 31—Brooklyn at Boston, Chicago at Pittsburgh.

Aug. 3—Brooklyn at Philadelphia; 4—Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia; Chicago at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh at St. Louis; 5—Chicago at Cincinnati (moved from Sept. 25); 8—New York at Philadelphia; 10—New York at Philadelphia; 11—Boston at Brooklyn (moved from July 1); 12—Cincinnati at Pittsburgh; 14—Cincinnati at Boston, Chicago at Brooklyn, St. Louis at New York, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia; 16—Cincinnati at Boston; 18—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at Philadelphia; 24—St. Louis at Brooklyn; 27 Cincinnati at Brooklyn; 28—Chicago at Boston.

Sept. 8—Philadelphia at St. Louis; 17—Philadelphia at Cincinnati; 22—Cincinnati at St. Louis; 23—Pittsburgh at St. Louis; 24—Pittsburgh at St. Louis; 25—Chicago at St. Louis; 27—New York at Boston; 28—New York at Boston.

All the above dates call for doubleheaders except the July 19 game between Boston and Pittsburgh and the three games at St. Louis on Sept. 23, 24, 25 with Pittsburgh and Chicago.

The Pittsburgh-Boston game on July 19 was moved back from July 10. The two games between Pittsburgh and St. Louis on Sept. 23 and 24 were moved back from July 3 and Sept. 3, while the Chicago-St. Louis game on Sept. 25 is a postponed affair.

U. S. Sailors Retain Silas George Cup

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—Lake Ontario's historic Silas George Cup was retained in possession of the United States yesterday when the Rochester Yacht Club six-meter sloop Meteor crossed the finish line of a triangular course ahead of two rival crafts in its second straight victory in a three-day series.

Bill Barrows, former commodore of the Rochester Yacht Club, who emerged from retirement from international competition for the event, skippered the Meteor to victory. The final race was sailed in a stiff breeze varying from 12 to 18 miles an hour.

Barrows proved that Rochester is the nemesis of Canada's bid for Lake Ontario yacht racing supremacy by besting the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's Mist and the Watertown Crescent Yacht Club's Jack, the cup defender.

The Crescent's Jack finished second in yesterday's race, 25 seconds behind the Mcteor, with the Mist 5 minutes, 10 seconds later than Meteor crossing the finish line.

Rochester took two firsts and one second in the series for eight points. Toronto was first Monday and last twice for five points, tying with Watertown, which had two seconds and one last.

Bushel of Golf Balls Found by an ERA Crew

CLINTON, Mass., July 17 (AP)—An ERA crew discovered yesterday what becomes of lost golf balls.

The crew, clearing the woods and brush surrounding the links of the Runway Brook Club in Bolton, which has seen golf balls lost over a period of 37 years, found 627 of them, or about a bushel.

They were hidden beneath sumac roots and lodged under the hazelbush. They were obscured by ferns and covered by blueberry shrubs. Some were almost disintegrating from age and some were this month's crop, still shining. But each and every ball was a golfers' mile out of bounds. A golfers' mile is anywhere from 200 feet to 5280 feet, depending upon whether the golfer is also a fisherman.

Goodwin and Turnesa Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., July 18—Tommy Goodwin, winner of the Jess W. Sweetser Victory Cup and the Westchester amateur title, tied with Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross sophomore, for the qualifying round medal in the annual New York State amateur golf championship tournament at the Winged Foot Golf Club, yesterday, with cards of 71, one stroke better than par for the course.

Sporting Around the Hub

Babe Didrikson and Sarazen Win at Attleboro

MILDRED BABE DIDRIKSON of Texas and Gene Sarazen, the Connecticut gentleman farmer, yesterday won another match on a Bay State course when they defeated Cynthia Richardson, 16-year-old junior home club champion, and Frank Gilholm the club professional, at the Highland Golf Club, Attleboro, 3 up.

The Didrikson-Sarazen pair had to bear down to win the match, because Gilholm was playing subpar golf. Par for the course is 35—35—70. Gilholm completed the 18 holes in 68, while Sarazen had a 69. Miss Didrikson's score was 78 and Miss Richardson's 79. About 400 watched the match.

Miss Didrikson and Sarazen will play an exhibition match at the Marshfield Country Club on Sunday. They will play Fred Wright and Jess Guilford. On Tuesday the Texas Babe and Gene beat Guilford and Rosamond Vahey at Woodland, 3 and 2.

North Shore Tennis—Play was continued in the North Shore tennis tournament at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, yesterday, after rain had held up competition during Monday and Tuesday. Eddie Fuller of Salem and Paul L. Guibord of Melrose entered the semifinal round with straight-set victories over their quarter-final-round opponents, Guibord defeated Malcolm Clarke, 6—3, 6—2, and Fuller downed Gordon Kitchen, 6—1, 6—3.

A stare was made in women's singles. Two seeded players were eliminated. Elena Ciccone of Newton, seeded No. 1, defaulted to Mrs. Caulkins of Mt Kisco, N. Y., and fourth seeded Kay Parrott of Winchester, bowed to Mrs. Schepsalen, another Mt. Kisco player, 6—4, 8—6.

Single Game With Detroit—The Boston Red Sox play a single baseball game with the Detroit Tigers tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, starting at 3 o'clock. It is Ladies' Day and all ladies will be admitted to the grandstand upon payment of a 10-cent government tax.

Tennis at Crawford Notch—Two New Englanders advanced to the semifinal round of the White Mountains and New Hampshire state tennis tournament at Crawford Notch, N. H., yesterday. Davis S. Burt, Old Lyme, Conn., defeated Alvah Sulloway of Concord, N. H., 6—3, 6—2, and Arthur Wright of Hartford, Conn., beat Benjamin Cole, Mountain Lakes, N. J., 6—2, 6—2. The other semifinalists are Anton von Bernuth of Whitestone, L. I. and Hugh Oakley of Montclair, N. J.

In the women's singles, Ottilie M. Gaertner of Jamaica Plain, Mass., former Boston University player, defeated Mrs. Richard S. Lowell of New York, 6—1, 6—0, and Mary Douglas, New York, downed Mrs. Alice B. Evans, Mountain Lakes, N. J., 6—1, 6—0.

To Investigate Golf Stymie—A special committee has been appointed by the Massachusetts Golf Association to study the "unfairness" of the stymie rule. The committee consists of Henry A. Wentworth, Brae Burn; Benjamin W. Ayres, Worcester; Rodney W. Brown, Kittansett; Talbot C. Chase, Essex County, and A. Linde Fowler, Wollaston.

The committee has been asked especially to investigate the several occasions of stymie which occurred during the Massachusetts amateur championship at the Brae Burn Country Club last week. A report on the matter is expected at the annual M. G. A. meeting in October.

Here and There—Joe Fay of Woodland and Dan Shea of South Shore, former Holy Cross golf captains, yesterday scored a 70 to win the medal in Winchester's invitation four-ball tourney . . . A Boston Park Department novice championship relay carnival will be held at the South Boston Stadium on Sunday at 3 p. m. In case of rain the event will be held Monday afternoon at 6 o'clock . . . Sarah Palfrey Fabyan plays her quarterfinal match in the Essex tourney today, meeting the California tennis star, Gracyn W. Wheeler . . . Alice Bridges of Whitinsville will bid for a new swimming title today—the 100-meter freestyle—in New York.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	54	45	.607
Indianapolis	48	39	.552
Columbus	47	39	.547
Milwaukee	46	40	.535
Kansas City	43	41	.512
St. Paul	40	44	.476
Toledo	38	47	.447
Louisville	27	58	.318

Results July 17

Milwaukee 5, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 6, Louisville 4.
St. Paul 4, Columbus 2.
Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 1.
Only games.

To Train at St. John

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 18 (AP)—Announcement was made yesterday that the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and their farm club, the Boston Cubs of the Canadian-American League, will do their pre-season training here next fall.

Bermuda Cricketers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, L. I., July 17 — The cricket players of the Bermuda Athletic Association, who are making a tour of North America, won their first match on United States soil yesterday, when they defeated the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club eleven on the latter's grounds, by an innings and 136 runs. Bermuda scored 210 runs to 32 and 52.

Swedish Boat Wins; U. S. Yachts Fail to Finish

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 18 (AP)—The American six-meter yachts, Bob Kat II, and Anis, failed to finish yesterday as a high wind caused many of the boats to capsize in the triangle race outside Marstrand in the jubilee regatta. The event was won by the Swedish boat, Norna IV.

Anis, sailed by Chandler Hovey, broke her mast and lost all of her rigging with the result she will not compete today. Bob Kat II was sailed by Robert B. Meyer.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	56	37	.602
Memphis	51	41	.554
New Orleans	51	41	.554
Nashville	50	43	.538
Chattanooga	45	46	.495
Little Rock	43	46	.483
Birmingham	36	57	.387
Knoxville	34	55	.382

Results July 17

Nashville 4, Knoxville 3.
New Orleans 8, Memphis 1.
Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 1.
Little Rock 6, Birmingham 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	18	11	.621
Missions	19	12	.613
Seattle	15	14	.517
Oakland	15	15	.500
Los Angeles	14	15	.483
Portland	14	16	.467
Hollywood	14	17	.452
Sacramento	11	20	.355

Results July 17

Portland 8, San Francisco 6.
Missions 6, Sacramento 1.
Seattle 10, Hollywood 4.

Buffalo Crew Wins

HALIFAX, July 18 (Canadian Press)—With a great burst of finishing power, the West Side Athletic Club's crew from Buffalo, N. Y., North American champion, won an international eight-oared race over a 1½-mile course yesterday. Two lengths behind came a crew picked from several Halifax clubs, and far behind, bringing up the rear of the five-boat procession, was the Manhattan College crew. Buffalo's time was 8.19m., considered by observers as good. A crew from Dartmouth, N. S., finished third.

Budge Defeats Allison

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 18 (AP)—J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., playing even greater tennis than in the all-England championships, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, and the No. 1 ranking American, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2 in a hard-fought practice session today. Play was cut short by rain with Allison leading 3 games to 2 in the fifth set. Both Americans played bang-up tennis, but spectators were more impressed with the young Californian's spectacular game.

Faber Stay at Maryland

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—H. C. (Curley) Byrd, acting president of the University of Maryland, said today Jack Faber would serve again as head football coach for the Terrapins next fall. Byrd's statement was in reply to published reports here that the young mentor would be superseded.

Nines of Brothers May Play for Championship

WICHITA, Kan., July 18 (AP)—It would be tough on the official scorers, but a tournament may be held here next month to pick a championship baseball team consisting solely of brothers.

At least four such teams exist in the United States, and Raymond Dumont said he was considering a "brother" team tournament in connection with the national semi-pro tourney here Aug. 13-25.

The brother teams include the Marlatts of Casper, Wyo.; the Simonses of Topeka, Kan.; the Eichelbergers of Pekin, Ill., and the Deikes of San Antonio, Texas.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	28	.636
Detroit	49	33	.598
Chicago	42	33	.560
Boston	43	38	.531
Cleveland	39	38	.506
Philadelphia	34	42	.447
Washington	34	46	.425
St. Louis	23	55	.295

Results July 17

Boston 13, Cleveland 5.
Boston 3, Cleveland 1.
Washington 8, St. Louis 4.
Only games played.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	52	24	.684
St. Louis	49	29	.628
Chicago	46	34	.575
Pittsburgh	42	40	.512
Cincinnati	38	43	.469
Brooklyn	36	42	.462
Philadelphia	33	45	.423
Boston	21	60	.259

Results July 17

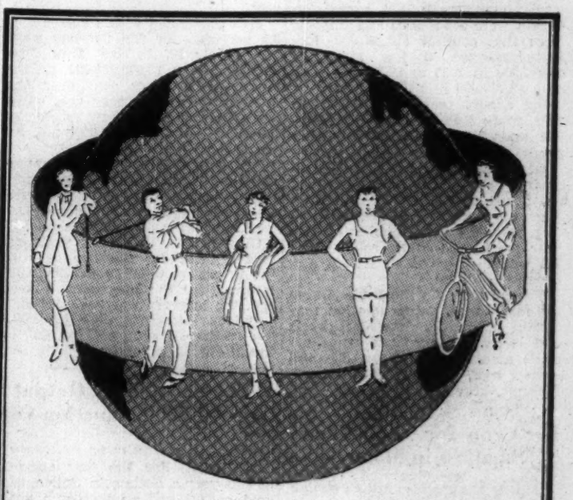
New York 6, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 2, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 0.

Sayonara Wins Race

HALIFAX, July 17 (AP)—International yachting honors lying easily on her sturdy frame, the Portland (Maine) schooner Sayonara lay quietly in Halifax Harbor today. Beside her at the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron mooring was the Halifax schooner Nomad, the runner-up on corrected time for the long run up the seaboard started at the Maine city Saturday.

Crawford Defeats Perry

EASTBOURNE, Eng., July 18 (AP)—Jack Crawford, Australian tennis ace, defeated Fred Perry, British and American champion, 6—0, 6—4, 8—10, 6—2 today in a match arranged as a practice for the forthcoming Davis Cup competition.



Around the World of Sports

By all means do it smartly and comfortably . . . tennis, golf, bicycling, swimming, motoring, sun-basking . . . any summer pastime. Just visit the nearest department, clothing, or sporting goods stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. These up-to-date advertisers welcome opportunities to assist Monitor readers in choosing the right type of sports clothing and equipment.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Noon Day Lunch
11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

The Andorra
330 Fifth Avenue
S. W. Corner 33rd Street
New York

Montague Court Cafeteria
Basement
16 Court Street
200 Montague Street
Brooklyn

American Housewives Prepare the TASTY FOOD Served at the Canterbury Lunch
The Prices Are Reasonable
80 Nassau Street
Bet. John and Fulton Sts.
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

NORTH and SOUTH Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Vanity Fair Tea Room
1 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00

Colonia Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Come and Be Tempted— by our popular cold Buffet Lunch. Select from great variety—Go back for more—Prix fixe 75c. Dinner $1.00 and $1.25.
OUR CUSTOMERS SAY: "It's the Best Food in Town."
SUSAN PALMER'S 2 WEST 49TH ST.
OPPOSITE RADIO CITY

extra delicious
Luncheon 50c Dinner 75c-$1.00
YAMA
TEA ROOM, Inc.
47 EAST 49 ST. (Near Park Av.), N. Y.

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c. Dinners $1.25
Also A la Carte
Accommodations for private parties Open Sundays

ZUCCA'S
ITALIAN GARDENS
JUST GOOD FOOD
118 WEST 49TH STREET

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment most pleasing to its patrons.
Luncheon 50c. Dinner 50c-75c
(Sundays Included)

SUZANNE
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
Good Food
Invitingly Served at
101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Su. 7-6497
CLOSED SUNDAYS
Reasonable Prices

Mary Hillyer, Inc.
A Home Dining Room and Garden
115 East 60th Street
DELICIOUS FOOD
CAREFULLY PREPARED
Open Sundays Reasonable

YANCEY MILLS, VA.

In the Shadow of the Blue Ridge
THE DUTCH GARDENS
Restaurant and Cottages
YANCEY MILLS, VIRGINIA
15 miles west of historic and beautiful Charlottesville.
Our specialty: Chicken Dinners, Waffles and Delicious Sandwiches
Under Holland Dutch Management

You will be pleased with the unusualness of
Dolly's
440 ALBEE SQUARE Beside "Albee Theatre"
Here the cooking and serving are different and refreshing.

RYE, N. Y.

RYE RESTAURANT
34 PURCHASE STREET
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
FULL COURSE DINNER 55c
Delicious pastry, cake and desserts.
Open on Sunday.

HARTFORD, CONN.

"Where Friends Meet and Eat"
MILLS SPA, Inc.
723 MAIN STREET
In the Heart of Hartford, Conn.
Best Food—Tastefully Served—
Reasonably Priced
Breakfasts 7-11 Luncheons 11-2:30
Dinners 5-9 P. M. Open Sundays 12-9 P. M.

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · · BEacon 7914

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
319 Washington Street, nr. 6th

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Amusements

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL
Union College, Schenectady
Outdoor Theatre—Indoors, if rain.
Opening Week: July 23-27, 8:45
Mr. and Mrs. COBURN and a Distinguished Company of 75 in "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR"
Prices: 75c, $1, $1.50.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Bar Association Urged to War On Lawyer-Criminal

LOS ANGELES, July 18 (AP)—In its war against crime, one of the most important duties of the American Bar Association is to "rid the country of the lawyer-criminal," John J. Parker, United States district judge of Charlotte, N. C., told delegates to the body's national convention here yesterday.

In a session during which the assembled lawyers put crime, taxation, divorce and a whole army of problems into the limelight, Judge Parks scored unscrupulous lawyers.

He denounced attorneys of the vulture type, the ambulance chaser and the police court racketeer, who have presented the lawyer in the role of a mere parasite, preying none too honestly upon the miseries and misfortunes of his fellows."

Judge Parker further criticized the "lawyer-criminal" who "counsels and advises in the commission of a crime and uses his knowledge of legal process to protect the enemies of society from the avenging hand of the law and who have led many to think the object of lawyers is not to uphold but to thwart and defy the law."

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, who presented the major address on criminal laws, said law schools, institutes for research and ministries of justice, State and federal creation of which he advocated, should join forces in an intelligent overhauling of criminal law.

George Z. Medalie, former district attorney in New York, blamed growth of racketeering and the "inability of authorities to cope with it, for the disrespect for criminal law." he said efficient personnel should not be "ham-strung by archaic and antiquated criminal procedure."

Most sectional meetings concluded their business yesterday. The junior bar conference named Walter L. Brow, Huntington, W. Va., chairman. The section of international and comparative law chose James O. Murdock, Washington, D. C., Robert C. Patton of Minneapolis was designated chairman of the real estate section. The insunrance section elected William E. Stanley of Wichita, Kan. The section of legal education which handled the Louisiana State University question re-elected James Grafton Rogers, Boulder, Colo.

Stoppage of Trade With Belligerents Sought in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A plan to banish war by forbidding trade with nations engaged in hostilities is outlined in a bill now before the British House of Commons.

This bill has been introduced by Mr. Geoffrey le M. Mander, a Liberal M. P., who is supported by a member of each of the other political parties.

Clause one appoints Jan. 1 next for the coming into force of the measure.

Clause two empowers the prohibition "as part of an international sanction under the League Covenant" of trade, either in whole or in part, with any particular foreign country or countries.

Clause three makes it a statutory obligation to use arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

Clause four prohibits the use of the armed forces of the state "in any manner contrary to the instruments" of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Pact of Paris for the renunciation of war, or the Locarno agreements.

Clause five provides that "in the event of the sanctioning by the League of Nations of the provision and maintenance of an international armed police force under authority of the League, it shall be lawful, notwithstanding any enactment to the contrary, for His Majesty's subjects to enlist as members of the said armed force."

The measure has been given first reading unopposed. It is not expected to get any further toward the statute book at present. But the fact that it should have gone as far as has been the case is regarded as an encouraging indication.

Flight to Norway Halted

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—The proposed flight of Thor Solberg from New York to Bergen, Norway, ended back at the starting point yesterday just 50 minutes after the takeoff. The Norwegian-American pilot and his wireless operator, Paul Oscanyan, flew back to Floyd Bennett Field and tied up at the seaplane base when their big single-motored ship, the "Liev Erikson," became too difficult to manage because of over-loading.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 100% profit selling friends, neighbors. wonderful 21 folder, $1 assortment, 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. Schwer, 397, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits selling outstanding 21 folder $1, assortment, 8 other boxes, Bonus, Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Company, Fitchburg S-1, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

PORTLAND, ORE. Lot 39, Block 4, Windsor Heights $475.00 cash. $575.00 terms M. R. C., 2763 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WILL GO where needed; industrial engineering and factory mgt., 28 yrs. exp.; railway, automotive and industrial plants. W. F. Borek, R. 7, Box 307, Ph. Douglas 128-J2, Cincinnati, O.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St.—2-3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$45
844 Beacon St.—2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $35-$50
87 St. Stephen St.—1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $22.50-$35
11-19 Peterboro St.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $25-$40
30 Hemenway St.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; free refrigeration....$25-$42.50
Apply to Supts. on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
309 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

BROOKLINE—For rent furnished, August, 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Pleasant, cool. Excellent location. Reasonable. Long 6830.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6-room apartment and sun porch. 1248 Beacon St., near Coolidge Corner. Phone Asp. 7216.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270. OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "3 minutes to Park St." 4-5-8 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager, 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17. KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

FRANCONIA HOTEL, 20 W. 72nd, N. Y. C.—Attractive apartment or ground floor office suitable dental or other professional practice.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—For rent, furnished and unfurnished apartments. RENEE H. RIBBS, 98 Greenwich Ave., New York City. Chelsea 2-9613.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

THE FRANCONIA
20 West 72nd Street, New York City
An exceptional apartment hotel; 2 and 3-room suites, furnished or unfurnished; some with 3 exposures; airy, comfortable rooms, tiled baths with full length tubs and showers, kitchenette with refrigeration, large cedar closet; moderate monthly or lease rates on application; exceptional restaurant.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY summer for children on Adirondack farm; loving and competent supervision; reasonable. MRS. IVES, Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

KENNEBUNK BEACH and "Port." Summer cottages at greatly reduced rates for season. EVANS & WAKEFIELD Kennebunk, Maine

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm, many spots for quiet rest and study; cheerful home; splendid food; refined Americans desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). MRS. C. EDWARDS PALMER. Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston. Mass.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER (tailored), good fitter, Fifth Avenue experience; well recommended; day or hour; children's clothes. Write Box G-15, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY) N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FURNITURE

FINE furniture, furnishings, and rugs for every room, very reasonable; substantial reductions; new SIMMONS MATTRESSES, studio beds. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 EAST 59th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

GARAGES

ROYALTON GARAGE
Storage—Service—Repairs—Low Rates
1386 Atlantic Avenue, near New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Hubert, Mgr. and Prop. Phone President 3-8100.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

KENMORE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Private home, board and experienced care if needed; elderly people welcome. 73 Tremaine Ave. Ri. 9367.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., 108 Anthony St.—10-room modern house, 2-car garage; extra lot; exceptional value.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y., 259 Lincoln Ave.—7 room house, living room, fireplace, dining room, sun parlor, four bedrooms, tile bath, extra lavatory, breakfast nook, beautiful surroundings, plot 40x100, very reasonably priced to settle estate; inspection invited. CARL KLEINE, 206 East 83rd Street, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED 8-room house, lightning protected; good roads; 60 miles from Boston, 17 from Concord. Mrs. A. A. Blood, Goffstown, N. H.

JEWELERS

LUND Watch Expert: Guaranteed Repairing on All Makes. 222 Clarendon Street, Boston, near Boylston.

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing Expert Personal Work—Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR W. FITT, 25 West St., Boston

MILLINERY

ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Streets, near First Church. Mid-Summer Clearance Sale, 98c up.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVERS KENmore 6318 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St., Boston

PAYING GUESTS

HOMESTEAD INN, Madison, Conn.—Enjoy the combination of country and seashore; outside diningroom, excellent food, tennis courts; $18 to $28 weekly. ISABELLA FORD

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Outdoor Dining Room, Sleeping Porches
Bathing—Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.—Guests desired in small adult family. Ideal for rest or study. 140-35 Southgate Pl. Laurelton 8-4061.

PHOTOGRAPHY

DISTINCTIVE PHOTOGRAPHY
AT PREVAILING PRICES
HICKMAN
40 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 88 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com 8569

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. Mrs. Caswell, Circle 7702.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Rilla Marie—Nicely furnished, one or two room housekeeping apts., central location; permanent or transient; moderate. Oakwood 4537.

N. Y. C., 104th, Near Riverside—Attractive front studio; gentleman; private entrance; radio; $8.50 weekly; private family; conveniences. Ac. 2-4985.

N. Y. C., 86th (2345 Broadway)—Exquisite studios, with-without baths; piano; charming atmosphere; elevator; privileges. Middlebrook, Susquehanna 7-7345.

N. Y. C., 611 West 114th—Attractive cool, near Columbia Univ., trans., church; business people, transients; mornings. Un. 4-8891, Hund.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unfurnished room in Northbrook Courts, use of furnished kitchen; near church; business woman preferred; references exchanged; available now. Phone Columbia 7230, Apartment 606, after 6.

SUMMER BOARD

The Nauset on Cape Cod
Modern conveniences; satisfying meals; near bathing beach; garage; $20 a week. East Orleans, Mass. B. T. BISHOP.

POINT BREEZE, on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; running water in rooms; $16 to $18; booklet. C. E. Stevens.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN., Perry Cottage — A quiet country home, pleasant rooms, good food, own gardens and poultry; mod. rates.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $20 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J.—Attractive country estate; ocean bathing, golf, tennis; excellent table; "Beautyrest" beds, private baths; booklet; $16-$22; children half. Phone Redbank 283

SUMMER GUESTS—Farm in beautiful country; 10 minutes ride from finest beach in state; rate $3.00 per day; $18.00 weekly. CLUB FARM, Clinton, Conn.

WARDSBORO, Vt.—Enjoy our farm, high in Green Mountains; excellent food; views; rest; quiet; $15 weekly, $2.50 daily; write for information. "MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM."

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Property Management. Appraisals
All lines of Insurance
Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to purchase a home at a price less than 20 years ago. Choice apartments and dwellings for rent
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

FOR SALE—Summer homes and building plots, on and very near the shore; a select community in a beauty spot on the north shore of Long Island; zoned and restricted; natural woodland, mountain laurel; water, electricity, telephone; automobile and passenger ferry to New England (Bridgeport); best of references furnished. GEORGE ARVINE, 451 West Broadway, Port Jefferson, Long Island, New York.

FOR SALE—Beautiful old white four pillared residence; 10 rooms including dentist's office attached; 60 ft. by 130 ft. Near Main St. Suitable for home or some business. MRS. CARPENTER, 12 Thorndike St., Palmer, Mass.

FOR SALE—Maine farm 10 rooms, running water, 70 to 80 acres; $2500; 40 miles north of Portland; seen by appointment; BLU. 0278.

SALE or exchange for Miami property; nine-room house, 3 baths. Write 477 Central Ave., Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.

—SUMMER HOMES—
Shore or woods at attractive prices. Easy commuting to New York.
HOME FINDING CO. Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 737-4

ROOMS AND BOARD

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Large, comfortable home on inlet of the Sound; porches with extensive view; excellent cooking. THE MISSES AINLEY. 809 Stuart Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMBITIOUS MAN of refinement, best education and character, desires position of any kind: janitor, painting, housework, cooking, experience in charge of help; prefer Boston or commuting distance. J. A. PHILLIPS, 49 Hammond St., Roxbury, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT — Thoroughly experienced, in charge books; age 24; M. C. S. degree, Benj. Franklin Univ.; go anywhere. Box 79, 1291 Natl. Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

CHAUFFEUR—Young, married, 10 years experience, excellent and careful driver, references. Irving Cookson, 35 Queensberry St., Suite 9, Boston, Com. 9064.

COLLEGE graduate, 27, single, experienced accounting, correspondence, desires position as accountant or general office man. RUSSEL W. CHILDS, Sutton Manor, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED —WOMEN

COMPANION—Helper for elderly lady, companion-attendant for child needing special care, or governess; college graduate; drives car; references. Reply "R," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Accountant desires position; 13 years experience in charge of accounting department of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Young lady, some college, business experience, would like position, office, or traveling companion-secretary; need urgent. Care Mrs. Winnie, 28 Gardner Pk.

WANTED—Post as companion; have languages, music, literature, chess; experienced traveler; can drive car. Write Box D-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

YOUNG WOMAN as companion, managing housekeeper, shopper; free to travel. Write Box X 35, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Beresford M. Wells, pianist accompanist teacher; available for clubs concerts or radio. 753 Parkside Ave. De. 1424

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing All Makes. Arcade Typewriter 89 Mayston St. Boston

WANTED—FURNISHED

COUPLE would like small bungalow; bathi at; within commuting distance of New York City; reasonably priced. E. SIHLER, 107-41 104th St., Ozone Park N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

3-DAY SALE
Women's Cotton Frocks, $2.75
All Fresh and New—Reg. $2.95, $3.95
Sizes 12-20 . . 36-48
MEIGS

Hundreds of New Values for Every Home and Family in Our
75th Mill End Sale
HOWLAND'S

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

HENRY C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
1134 BROAD STREET

KREMEL
F. W. BEHRENS INC.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

GREENWICH

Westinghouse Electric Fans
Stationary and Oscillating
$7 $10 $12 $15 $20
Greenwich Hardware Company
325 Greenwich Ave. Tele. 605

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH CONN Tele. 3273

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
272 Sound Beach Ave.
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0730

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel 1800—1801

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 533

HARTFORD

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Telephone 6-3618 1 to 4 Daily Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section

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The Perfect Ice-Box for Picnics and Going to the Shore
Price $3.50
H. F. Corning & Co., Inc.
269 Trumbull Street

W. C. MASON CO., INC.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

SANDWICH BREAD
White—Every Day
Others, Including Colored Breads, to Order
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 MAIN STREET 1123 MAIN STREET
536 ASYLUM STREET

Needed for Picnics
Sandwich Bread, Paper Tablecloths, Doilies, Plates, Cups, Knives, Forks and Spoons
A full line may be found at
M. J. BURNHAM'S
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

May S. Pierce
Interior Decorator
Located at
THE DONCHIAN RUG CO.
205 Pearl Street Telephone 7-1171

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
832 MAIN STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

For Dependable Service—Select
HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

Specializing in
KENDALL and QUAKER STATE OILS
PYROIL TREATED GASOLINE
MOTO-SWAY LUBRICATION
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers
Potomac Service Station
387 Park Street West of Washington

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Good Service for Twenty Years
The Burk Service Station
Cook Ave., Broad St., East Main St.
Phone 300

MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
ESTABLISHED 1800
MIDDLETOWN'S HEADQUARTERS
for
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
108 MAIN ST., CORNER WILLIAM ST.
PHONES 1490—2857

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

SCIRPO BROS.
We Call and Deliver Phone 633
"For Fine Shoe Rebuilding"
SHOE DYEING
and HAT CLEANING
534 Main Street

NEW BRITAIN

79 W. MAIN STREET
The Harvey Lewis Co
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

Marro Shoe Repairing
Shoe Cleaning and Dyeing
Men's and Women's Hats Renovated
89-445 W. Main St. Phs. 2343-1586

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 8-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Featuring
Summer Togs
For Shore and Country
For Children, to Size 14
Eli Moore, Inc.
942 CHAPEL STREET

BENEDICT & COE COAL 151 TEMPLE ST. Office
We Deserve a Trial
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
Please mention Monitor
Phone 5-4116

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

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HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
BERGER and LUNDBERG
149 Temple St., Second Floor
Phone 8-7626

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
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The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves

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ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
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Y^E OLD^E HARD^E WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets
Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers on the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

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BOOKS are good companions
You will find the latest always in stock at
THE BOOKSHOP Inc.
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

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ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
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The Home Building Center of Fairfield County
Doris M. Loudon
530 WEST AVE., NORWALK Tel. 5530

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MANTELL & MARTIN ANNUAL SUMMER Clearance Sale
Now in Full Swing
Values as never before. Men's clothing, misses' and women's coats, suits, dresses, skirts and blouses.

Do Not Neglect Your Face During Hot Weather
Contouré Beauty Aids will give your complexion the very finest help
Patterson Beauty Salon
Gurley Building, 322 Main Street

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Saving Accounts
Trust Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
The Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

THE ONLY AIR-CONDITIONED STORE IN STAMFORD
Smart Things for Men and Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS

Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

— for Better Furniture
BUETTNER-ROME CO.
Home Decorative Service
Main, corner Summer Street
STAMFORD, CONN.

General Insurance
Life Annuities Real Estate
THE VICK-HARDING REALTY COMPANY
135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
PHONE 4-2197

CONNECTICUT

WALLINGFORD

Coal and Grain
DELEVAN W. IVES
E. WALLINGFORD
PHONE 1730

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DRY GOODS
Fine Quality Merchandise
6 N. MAIN STREET Phone 778

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Bring Your DRY CLEANSING to Us and Have It Done by
The "HYGEONIC" Method
The Most Modern and Scientific Dry Cleaning Method of Today
You will be pleased with the work, and the low price we charge for it.
Phone us—and we will call for your work and deliver it to you when finished.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
DIAL 3-1116, WATERBURY, CONN.

HEWITT'S
For Fine Groceries
Birdseye Frosted Foods
Olives, Pickles, Preserves
Clapp's Baby Foods
Poultry
Fresh Vegetables Every Morning
32 CENTER STREET

The New Westinghouse Refrigerator brings you streamline beauty, efficiency and conveniences.
Sold Exclusively at
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Send your Summer Dresses to Perry's for Expert Cleaning and Finishing.
PERRY'S
PHONE 3-3161

CLEARANCE!
Now Going On
In every department of the store. Your opportunity to save on your summer needs.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Eight Iced-Tea Spoons
$1.00
W. E. PIERPONT, INC.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
WARNER FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY INC.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

WINDSOR COURT BEAUTY SALON
2111 GARRISON BOULEVARD
Permanent Waving a Specialty
Frederick Wave $5, Parisian Wave $7.50
French Oil Wave $10.00
Mon., Tues., Wed., 3 items $1.00
PHONE LIBERTY 1264

CUMBERLAND

EVELYN BARTON-BROWN
Complete Clearance of Summer Stock
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES and MILLINERY
33 N. Liberty St. Phone 336

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
FINAL CLEARANCE OF SILK DRESSES
ORIGINALLY $10.98 to $16.95 $3.00
ORIGINALLY $12.95 to $19.75 $5.00
ORIGINALLY $16.95 to $25 $7.00
SECOND FLOOR

WHITNEY'S
Headquarters for
SUMMER FROCKS
Nelly Don! L'Aiglon! Sacson! and Other Fine Wash Frocks
$1.98 *to* $10.98
Second Floor

20% Discount on Men's Clothing, Straw Hats and Panamas Half Price
BOYCE and MILWAIN
66 and 68 State Street

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
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Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

BUILDING SUPPLIES
Lime, Cement, Brick, Pipe
Prompt Delivery
Have You Ordered Your Winter Supply of Coal Yet?
Low Summer Prices
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Ave., Johnson City, Phone 7-5815

A Break for You
If you are vacationing in August, you'll need plenty of smart sports wear that you can buy in these midsummer sales at big savings
at McLEAN'S

TEA BEERS' ROOM
FRENCH ICE CREAM
HAND-DIPPED CHOCOLATES
Corner Main and Front Sts. Dial 4-3451
No Sunday Meals

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- GRADE A MILK
- GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
- BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
- CLOVERDALE ICE CREAM

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
CLOVERDALE FARMS Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities
Semi-Annual Sale
SUMMER SHOES
Now On
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

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Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
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Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 4545
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 1073

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3262

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
58 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5650-5651

COAL WOOD OIL
GRAMATAN FURNACE—FUEL OILS
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 3090

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

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Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J.Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Manufacturers
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
851 W. DELAVAN AV. at DELAWARE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L. 5410

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders' Supplies — Paints
Phone 52

GLOVERSVILLE

Mid-Summer
ENNA JETTICK
Shoe Sale
CHARLES BROOKINS

ITHACA

VACATION JEWELRY
Just a touch of color in a bracelet, clip or ring adds the completing touch to your costume. Prices $1.00 up.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
PHONE 2277 136 E. STATE STREET

The Crance Shop
offers
SPRING STYLES
Dresses, $8.75 to $15.00
Millinery
Trillium Silk Underwear
Rollins Runstop Hosiery
at Popular Prices
326 E. STATE STREET

Phoenix Chiffon Hose
79c Pair, or 3 for $2.25
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

ATWATER'S

Entertain GUESTS
at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons Dinners
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST Tel. 2498

JAMESTOWN

Shop Here for Comfort and Profit
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVE. DE 5694

Kenmore Haberdashery
2874 DELAWARE AVE.
MEN'S WEAR CLOTHING BOYS' TOGS
Phone DE 0483 Open Evenings

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies for Children
2870 DELAWARE AVE. Ri. 2064

Chubaroff
TEL. RI. 7133
HOME APPLIANCES
Radios, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Cleaners, Ranges
EXPERT SERVICE
Convenient Terms 2801 Delaware Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

GENE'S SERVICE STATION
2718 Elmwood Ave., Cor. Fowler
We Serve You With a Smile
Del. 9830 E. J. Boll

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ANNUALS—PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
CUT FLOWERS — FLORAL DESIGNS
GRANTS GREENHOUSES
Successor to GEORGE GRANT
TEL. LARCH. 81 96 WEAVER ST.
The Smart Shop of Westchester

Permanent Waves Hair Styling
VICTOR HERRÉ
Next to Larchmont Theater
TEL. LARCH. 2521 PALMER AVE.

ESCOTT SERVICE, Inc.
SOCONY
REPAIRS
TIRES
BATTERIES
WASHING
ACCESSORIES
41 Boston Post Rd.
Larchmont, N. Y.

Long Island

DOUGLASTON

THE WINDMILL
DOUGLASTON, N. Y.
248-02 Northern Blvd. Ph. BAyside 9-3184
Luncheon 50c Weekday Dinner 75c
SUNDAY DINNER 85c
"Just Good Food—With a Pleasing Atmosphere"

ELMHURST

"The Best Place to Trade After All"
Sack & Daniels
Incorporated
Elmhurst's Leading Department Store
9051 CORONA AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

See Our New Streamline
Westinghouse Refrigerator
WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE
813 Central Avenue Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

Square Deal Market
Select Fruits and Vegetables
Specials Every Day
439 Central Avenue
Tel. Cedarhurst 0720

Excellent Values May Be Found at
Sigal's Department Store
Outfitters for Men, Women and Children
404 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

CLEARANCE
Extremely low prices now prevail on the darker dresses—so suitable for travel and general use.
The BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed evenings until Sept. 15th.

INSURANCE
Any Kind — Anywhere
FRED STREET
116 John Street
Beekman 3-3334—Flushing 9-9567

FOREST HILLS

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here . . AEROTYPE
Cars go for it! Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219, 1239

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

FREEPORT

C. V. BOLLER CO.
TAILORS and CLEANERS
Quality Work—No Shrinkage
Four Hour Service
70 SO. GROVE ST. Ph. FREEPORT 3098

SUMMER CLEARANCE
of
ALL BEACH WEAR
Reductions Up to 50% of Regular Prices
LITWAK'S
80 South Main St., Freeport

ALL BATHING SUITS
BEACH WEAR
and ACCESSORIES
Reduced for Clearance
CAROL GREEN'S
60 South Main Street Freeport

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 488
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros. Flowers
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Stock Reduction Sale
All Merchandise Reduced
Adams Straw Hats, 98c

SALE
Enna Jettick
(discontinued models)
and Arch Preserver Shoes
July 5th to 20th Inclusive
Roosevelt Shoe Shop
Roosevelt Ave., corner 83rd St.

LONG ISLAND CITY

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Apartments and Stores Along North Shore of Queens
Hosinger & Bode INC.
CHATHAM PHENIX BLDG. STI. 4-8985

KNICKERBOCKER-SEACREST LAUNDRY INC...
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"
4323 DREYER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

THE SHIRLEY SHOP
Individual Dresses
in sizes for every type of figure
Hosiery, Slips, Underwear
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Youths' Shop
69 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lynbrook 6327

Annual Summer Clearance Sale of Boys' Wearables now in progress.
PHONE LYNBROOK 4569
WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware, Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Roemhild's Bakery
Birthday and Wedding Cakes
Our Specialty
We deliver fresh bread and rolls at your door each morning. Special Stollen *(Coffee Cake)* on Saturdays.
128 ATLANTIC AVE LYNBROOK 1175-W

Red Ash Coal Company INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook N. Y. Tel Lynbrook 10280

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for Westhampton and Riverhead
Call Enterprise 4025
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

J. H. PAULI
MEATS OF QUALITY
Premier Food Products
316-03 JAMAICA AVENUE
HOLLIS 8-5231—5232
Orders Called for and Delivered

RICHMOND HILL

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332
Phone Rich Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212

Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

• LIPSCHUTZ •
STATIONERS
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-4001

ROCKVILLE CENTER

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Clicquot Club
RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
DELICATESSEN
19 N. Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 2463

The World Famous
Harper Method
"LONG ISLAND'S SMARTEST AND MOST ELEGANT BEAUTY SALON"
Caterer to Her Majesty the American Woman
Where Expert Service in Beauty's All Intricate Lines Is Cordially Rendered
47 NO. VILLAGE AVE. TEL. R. V. C. 1317

ROCKVILLE CENTRE SALES DAYS
We challenge you to find better values in Nassau County
3 days only
July 18, 19 and 20
20% off on Regular Merchandise
Frances
95 FRONT ST. Tel. Rockville Centre 5594

Thomas H. Darling
"Every Kind of INSURANCE"
TELEPHONE R. V. C. 3763
Bank of Rockville Centre Bldg.

Modern Majestic Laundry
15% Discount Cash and Carry
106 N. Park Ave. Rockville Centre 62

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Specialized Lubrication
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

HICKS & WATTS HARD WARE
CHALLENGE SALE SPECIAL
5-FOOT STEP LADDER 90c
BREAD BOX 89c
CAKE COVER 89c
Don't Forget Our New Address
49 North Village Avenue
Two doors from railroad tracks. Ph. R. V. C. 371

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
leads in Challenge Sale Specials
Rugs, Carpets and Linoleum
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
274 Merrick Road

ST. ALBANS

LAURELTON BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving $5
Zotos
Permanent Waving $10
Beauty Culture Hair Coloring
226-15 Merrick Rd. (op. Theatre) Laurelton
Tel. LAurelton 8-10304

Telephone Laurelton 8-1052 Distributor Devoe Paint
HAAS HARDWARE
Specialists in Home Necessities
PAINTERS, ELECTRICAL, BUILDERS, PLUMBING SUPPLIES
188-09 Central Ave., St. Albans, L. I.

WHITESTONE

JOS. CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Birdseye Frosted Foods
14-25 150TH STREET
We deliver. Phones FL. 9-6977—9-6957

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280 1281

MOUNT VERNON

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St. cor 3rd Ave
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service

The Salon of Distinction
Marcel Waving, Permanent Waving, Manicuring
DOLL HOSPITAL
Miss Marie Scheier
10 FISKE PLACE Tel. OAkwood 9699

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES—Mount Vernon Oakwood 8600
Yonkers Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle..New Rochelle 3232

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers
Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

EASY WASHERS
Norge Refrigerators
Expert Washer Repair Service
GEORGE H. McKEE Inc.
101 East 3rd Street Oak. 1030-1031

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
A NEW LOAN LIBRARY
Full Line of Office Equipment
New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AVENUE Tel. OAkwood 7410

For Quality Foods
C. HAMBLEN'S SONS
If we didn't think
It would please you
It wouldn't be good enough
for us.
113 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 6266

"CERTIFIED" COLD STORAGE SERVICE
Summer's fine furs
Every Garment Cleaned, Examined, Insured
Furs to Order—Restyled—Repaired—Redyed
Summer Rates Are Lowest
BEREY
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN FURS
MOUNT VERNON ARCADE BLDG.
3RD AVE. ENTRANCE OAKWOOD 2554

We Meet All Trains at Columbus Ave. Station N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station
Day and Night Service
CHESTER HILL TAXI SERVICE
OAK. 0014
CADILLAC and PACKARD LIMOUSINES for All Occasions
1 SOUTH COLUMBUS AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Claim Adjuster
THOMAS GRAY
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

NEW ROCHELLE

Westinghouse Refrigerators
★ No down payment—first installment due 30 days after installation. Three years to pay—12c per day.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 North Avenue N. R. 1000

EXPRESS SERVICE

Daily Trips to and from New York
The Colony Shop
SPORTSWEAR
and Accessories
BATHING SUITS and Beach Togs
586 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
near Proctor's

CAMERAS—PHOTO SUPPLIES
MOVIE PROJECTORS
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
With Eastman's Tested Chemicals and Velox Paper
A Fine Grain Service
CAMERA-CRAFT
673 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Opposite Public Library

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

The Cake Shop
Jean Allen, Caterer
Delicious Home-made Candies

Pastries—Cakes Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Ten Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 5741

SOLD RENTED REPAIRED
Prompt, Guaranteed Service
All-American Typewriter Co.
41 LAWTON ST. NEW ROCHELLE 2763

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

NRA
Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. BARUCH, Proprietor
July Clearance Sale
We will close during the month of August opening up again in September.
12 Lockwood Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.

TELEPHONES
NEW ROCHELLE 7809 MAMARONECK 90
SPOTLESS—ODORLESS
NON-SHRINKABLE
Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
F. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
461 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

Julia's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in Hair Coloring, $3.
Permanent Waving, $5

1623 CHURCH AVE. Buckminster 2-6761

WEDDING RINGS
and Many Gifts for
The Bride—The Graduate—The Hostess
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Jeweler Watchmaker
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Except Wed., Close 6:30 P. M.

ROSEDALE FLORISTS

CORNER CHURCH and OCEAN AVES.
Buckminster 2-7010

TILE AND MARBLE WORK
REPAIRS and ALTERATIONS
—JOHN N. GLOVER—
2442 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Midwood 8-0267

M. H. SUNDBORG
Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given
3319 Farragut Road
Mansfield 6-5387

May and Schaaf Co.
HARDWARE
—ELECTRIC FANS
—WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS
—RCA TUBES
865 Flatbush Ave. Buckminster 2-7714

TEXACO
TEXACO CERTIFIED SERVICE STATION
B. DOERER
FLATBUSH AND BEDFORD AVENUES
GAS—HAVOLINE OIL—LUBRICATION
• FIRESTONE TIRES •
AND ACCESSORIES
• PLUMBING and HEATING
• OIL BURNERS

Fred Winterson
• Midwood 8-0267
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RIGHT ACTIVITY
expressed in
Mimeographing and Multigraphing
ACCURATE REPORTING CO.
JULIUS A. GOERDELER
391 FULTON ST. Triangle 5-6616

LIVILLA DAWSON

AT EMIL'S
1703 Church Avenue
Specializing in Clairol Tinting which reconditions hair for permanent waving. Permanents.

Manhattan

DISPENSING OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA, Inc.
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000 - 3001

White Plains	10164	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

H. C. VOUGHT
Furniture • Floor Coverings
Shades • Awnings
PHONE 1619 225 N. DIVISION ST.

FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387
KEYSTONE PAINTS
Varnishes—Brushes—Wallpaper
Glass—Sundries

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave. Tel. 3303

FUEL OILS
FAIR-CHESTER OIL CO.
Oil Burner Sales and Service
Sales Agents Timken Oil Burners
TELEPHONE PORT CHESTER 4200

SUMMER CLEARANCE
Washable Dresses Reduced
from 2.98 to 2.27 — from 5.98 to 3.47
All Our Hats Reduced to 1.00
formerly 1.98 to 2.98
Bathing Suits Greatly Reduced
Shirley's Women's Wear Inc.
233 Westchester Ave. *next to new Post Office*

POUGHKEEPSIE

Martex Towels
with the long life underweave
De Luxe Ensemble
The last word in Turkish Towels. Superfine construction coupled with beautiful deep hues of Royal Blue, Turquoise Blue, Chocolate Brown, Emerald Green, Turkey Red, or Black.
•
Street Floor
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORE
Large Variety of Cold Cuts—
Baked Ham—*Fresh Daily*
SPECIAL—GRAPE JUICE, Qt. Bottle, 23c

THERESA BAKE SHOP
270 Main Street
A Large Assortment of Tempting Baked Goods for Warm Weather

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We call for and deliver.

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call 4501
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

Smith Brothers Restaurant
For Tempting Hot Weather Meals
Cold Buffet Menu Daily
OPEN SUNDAYS

ROCHESTER

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Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

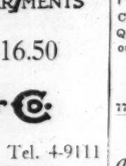
MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL and COKE
Monroe 461

STONE 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 TEMPLE BLDG.
Corner Franklin and North Streets
Fred Frank Jacob Schulz



RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Logwood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

By Appointment Hours 9 to 6
MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR
Telephone Scarsdale 4073 22 Harwood Court Scarsdale, N. Y.

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Nemo-flex
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$3.50 to $16.50
The Carl Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

OUR MUSIC DEPARTMENT will be glad to order any of the Phonograph Records Listed in the Christian Science Sentinel of June 15, 1935

RCA-Victor, Atwater Kent RADIOS
Expert Radio Repair Service
H. S. BARNEY CO.
Tel. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability
The WALLACE CO.
Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
17 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 303 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

ACCOUNTANTS—AUDITORS—TAX COUNSELORS
J. S. FUIGLE AND COMPANY
308 State Tower Bldg.
Syracuse, New York
Tel. 2-5890 or 6-3389
FEDERAL and STATE TAX RETURNS PREPARED

Grace M. Scutt
Harper Method Shop of Hairdressing
Permanent Waving, Facials, Shampooing, Manicuring.
416 So. Salina St. Tel. 2-2775

Clicquot Club PALE DRY
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 SOUTH SALINA STREET

DOROTHY G. INGALLS
"The Home Finder"
RENTALS
SALES
IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO NEW COMERS
Loew Bldg. 3-1159, Res. 4-8713 and 3-7648

Barnes Flower Shop Inc.
Flowers Worthy of Your Sending
305 E. Jefferson St. Chenango St.
SYRACUSE BINGHAMTON
Phone 2-8389 Phone 2-4045

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8822, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole
Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, Finger Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
202 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Have Your Old Panama Cleansed and Reblocked at the Quality Shoe Repair. Thorough and efficient methods insure perfect results!
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

The NUT *and* COFFEE HOUSE
"White Plains' Oldest Tea Room"
OPEN SUNDAYS
149 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 5278
No Liquor Served

SIEMERS'
• Delicatessen and Home Cooked Foods
• Cold Beverages on Ice
6 WEST POST ROAD

COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Tires and Accessories—Battery and Ignition
Monitor Service Stations
PURE OIL Products
Scarsdale Branch EAST PARKWAY Tel. Scarsdale 3422
Hartsdale Branch CENTRAL AVE. Tel. W. P. 9119
Complete Lubrication Service

SALE!
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
$6.95 — Reg. $10.50
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

VACATION NEEDS!
√ Squibb's Toilet Creams and Tooth Preparations
FLORENTZ PHARMACY
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

Elsie Beauty Salon
The Art of Perfection in
HAIRDRESSING *by* "GEORGE"
Permanent Waving $7.50 up
190 MARTINE AVENUE W. P. 3939

YONKERS

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Average Reductions
33⅓% to 50%
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

Hudson Fuel Company
49 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

Specialist in High-Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Gustav A. Strauss
JEWELER
104 NEW MAIN ST. Tel. Nepp. 2622

Roosevelt Takes Negative Stand on Mexican Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — The campaign to force American intervention in Mexico on religious grounds has received another apparent negative from the present Administration. For many months several Roman Catholic groups, with assistance and sympathy from individuals of other denominations, have been seeking direct and forceful American protest at Mexico City. They have notably asked for the recall of Ambassador Josephus Daniels.

But yesterday when a petition signed by 242 members of the House of Representatives—of whom two thirds were non-Roman Catholic—was presented to President Roosevelt, he replied with a non-committal statement, simply expressing the American people's belief in freedom of religious worship everywhere.

The memorandum given the President disclaimed all wish for American intervention in Mexico, but claimed the present attitude of "hands-off" the religious controversy was intervention on the wrong side. President Roosevelt's statement, obviously designed to meet the delegation's request for "some official statement" was interpreted as a general declaration containing no diplomatic impact.

Delicate Issue

This issue is very delicate for the Administration, since the campaign in behalf of intervention has reached extensive proportions, and is beginning to take the form of a direct denominational attack upon the President. The charge of suppressing appeals for action—among them a strong resolution by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho—was made in the memorandum presented yesterday.

The two documents handed to the President on behalf of the 242 members of Congress were among the mildest which have emerged in the entire controversy. His reply, although designed to be conciliatory, left the petitioners far from satisfied. Written in the President's own hand for the press, it said:

"The President stated that he is in entire sympathy with all people who make it clear that the American people and the Government believe in freedom of religious worship, not only in the United States but also in other nations."

Two Documents

Representatives of the 242-member house group left two documents with the President—a petition and a memorandum. Representatives William L. Higgins of Connecticut, and Clare G. Fenerty of Pennsylvania were authors of the latter, while included in the committee were Representatives Richard J. Tonry, John J. Boylan, Hamilton Fish, Emanuel Celler and James M. Mead of New York, William M. Citron, James A. Shanley, and H. P. Kopplemann of Connecticut, Albert J. Engel of Michigan, John W. McCormack and George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts, Edward J. Hart of New Jersey, Raymond S. McKeough of Illinois, Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio and J. Burrwood Daly of Pennsylvania.

The petition reported 14 states in the Republic of Mexico "where no minister of religion, be he Christian or Jewish, is permitted to exercise his sacred functions." It reminded the President that the British Government had promised an inquiry, and urged American action on the same lines, and concluded: "Some simple and constructive measure ought to be taken in order to ascertain the facts on this situation, evidencing an affirmative interest in the religious rights of American citizens of all faiths and creeds."

The accompanying memorandum expressed concern that "absolutely nothing of an official public character has been put on record to show American concern for the traditional American principle of religious liberty, particularly where the rights of American citizens are involved."

In Friendly Language

"It is the belief of our committee that this public statement can be couched in such friendly, courteous and dignified language that no possible offense can be taken by any official of the Mexican Government.

"Far from endangering the good-neighbor policy so carefully developed by the United States Department of State, under your Administration, Mr. President, this public championing of the principle of religious liberty would win the most cordial admiration both from the vast bulk of the Mexican people and from the populations of all the other Latin-American nations."

"After all, Mr. President, the committee is unalterably opposed to any semblance of interference or intervention in Mexico. This is a question of the moral vindication of an ethical principle. The members of our committee desire that American intervention of whatever character should be stopped immediately.

"There is an impression in many quarters that there has been intervention of an undesirable character, in the sense that an attempt has been made to block the efforts of those interested in this campaign for human rights.

"It has been publicly charged and never denied that this administration gave orders that there should be no hearings either on the Borah resolution or on any other of the Mexican resolutions now apparently buried in committee in both the House and the Senate."

President Shows Power in Keeping Congress at Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—With the power of the President to keep Congress in session until it finishes what he wants confirmed by two conclusive votes in the House, the legislature settled down today to the serious business of completing all measures considered essential to the Administration's recovery program.

Alcohol control legislation was moved up ready for action in the House as soon as the Gold Clause bill is passed. The Senate pushed ahead with consideration of AAA amendments. Meanwhile, TVA, Social Security and Holding Company bills were all in final conference stages.

President Roosevelt himself, evidently pleased at the decision to plow straight through legislative tasks, and possibly also elated at the apparent mass-telegram exposure, gleefully told his press conference that efforts to adjourn were a sign of a bad case.

A Presidential Slap

Said Mr. Roosevelt:

When a millionaire newspaper proprietor wishes to escape some penalty (the reference was obviously to one particular proprietor of a chain of papers who since the President's inheritance tax proposals has turned to bitter opposition) he engages one of those $150,000 New York lawyers. And this lawyer, representing a defendant with no defense at all, moves that the case be adjourned to the next term! Or he moves for a mistrial on account of the hot weather, or does everything in his power to stall.

That's exactly what is going on in Washington today, he continued.

The incipient "adjournment revolt" was promptly quelled in the House late yesterday when Representative John J. O'Connor, Democratic chairman of the Rules Committee, and Representative Bertrand K. Snell, Republican leader, both of New York, joined to force the House on record on an adjournment motion.

Moved to Table

Mr. O'Connor first moved to table an adjournment resolution introduced the previous day and insisted on an immediate vote. After a meaningless voice vote, Mr. Snell demanded a standing vote, which showed 111 to 48 against adjournment. Again Mr. Snell rose to his feet and demanded a roll call. On that the vote was 259 to 86 and immediate adjournment hopes were crushed.

The result was an impressive demonstration of the power of the President to keep Congress in session. There is little doubt but that the great majority would have voted the other way had personal preference alone decided the vote. But the President has the Constitutional power to call them back into session at any time he may choose.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Tennessee

Memphis—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNBR, 1430kc.

Discontinued

South Carolina

Spartanburg—Week days, 1:45 p. m., WSPA, 920kc.

Actors Become Producers

Many former featured players in the days of silent films are now scenarists or producers.

What's Going On In the Arts

The Artist Backstage

AN EXHIBITION which discloses many facts concerning masters in the arts may be seen at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard. It consists of drawings and washes and preparatory sketches. Most of them were, no doubt, mere notations by artists, who in planning large figures and compositions, did some of their thinking on paper. However, in the light of present-day fashions in the arts, and of values which have accrued with the passage of time, we consider these casual sketches vastly interesting, and in many instances beautiful. The Fogg Art Museum, with its emphasis upon educational method, brings such works often to the attention of students, thus making clear many technical and aesthetic features.

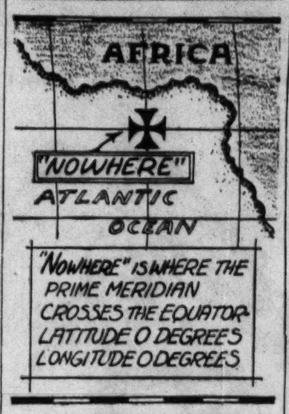
For those who make a fetich of the "master's touch," treasuring every scrap of paper to which he has laid his hand, there are many items of great interest in the collection. There are sketches by Rembrandt and Goya, Tintoretto, Watteau, Constable and Maes. In varying degree they convey the peculiar traits of the master, the intensity of his effort, the pathos or ecstacy or preciosity which characterized his style. Here is a sort of penmanship, a signature. To us these sketches seem sometimes to clarify certain perplexing questions, for the artist seems to display more abandon, less restraint in the backstage rehearsals of picture-making. We may note at the Fogg, for instance, with what alacrity Goya has drawn the form of an old man; how postured Guido Reni must be, even in an informal moment; what a humanitarian Rembrandt was.

The drawings of the Dutchman are a revelation of his penetrating insight and his insuperable dexterity. The pen in his hand could contrive—in a ragged line, a swirl, a zigzag, a thickening or thinning out—a characterization which was the quintessence of age, tragedy, reverence. Even in these diminutive sketches he displayed his qualities as a dramatic poet. The line, the accent, the shadow were his vocabulary.

At the Fogg Museum there are drawings by Luini, Benozzi, Gozzoli, Paolo Veronese, the Frenchman Prud'hon, among others. The exhibit will repay a visit, and will increase the onlooker's knowledge of the larger works of any artist represented.

D. A.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

39.

Check √ Yes or No

1. Is the following statement correct in every particular: "Of the two places, Dawson is the colder; for on more than one occasion last year the mercury dropped to 50 degrees below zero"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Is it true that 70 per cent of America's plate glass goes to the automobile industry? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Did Scott write "The Talisman"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Does the equator pass through the capital of Ecuador? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Was Gothic architecture the architecture of the Goths? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Do adjectives ending in *n* drop the *n* before *-ness*? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Is one or more of the following words misspelled: already, alright, Niagara, hoping, separate? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Does the peacock lay eggs? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Is Denmark's flag older than that of the United States? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. If you were looking for the book of Titus, and you opened your Bible to Philemon, should you turn the pages to the left? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Circulation Work

WHEN unemployed parents sacrificed so as to enable a son to graduate from high school recently, they little knew of the futility of some recent graduates in applying for positions. Their son, however, was not one that would sit back. He practiced typing on his sister's rebuilt typewriter diligently. Then, after attaining fair accuracy and speed, he contacted the circulation manager of his home-town daily newspaper and outlined a circulation plan, but assured him that he wanted no money until he had earned it. The circulation manager consented to a trial.

At home, taking the telephone directory for addresses and names in the neighborhood, the boy mailed 50 sales letters, telling people of his circulation efforts, and sold most of them a trial subscription. For each of these he received a generous commission.

It will take nearly a year to complete the work he is so doing, and his earnings are averaging more than $3 daily.—E. R. N.

In Lighter Vein

One Feather

"I shall have to put you fellows in the same room," said the host.

"That's all right," the guests replied.

"Well, I think," said the host, "you'll have a comfortable night. It's a feather bed."

At 2 o'clock in the morning one of the guests awoke his companion.

"Change places with me, Dick," he groaned. "It's my turn to lie on the feather."—*Grit.*

Stranger

A woman came out of her flat one morning and rang for the lift. It came up for her, she got in, the doors closed, and the lift, instead of going down, started to go up.

"Hey!" said the woman.

"I'm sorry, madam," the lift boy said, reversing the controls. "I just came on the job this morning, and I don't know my way around very well yet."—*Tit-Bits.*

Kitchen Note

"The cookbook say 'Beat till stiff.' Ah thinks it mus' be done now," said Mirandy.

"Is it stiff?"

"No, ma'am, but Ah is."

Dinner for Three

Charles Willey, East Patchogue, L. I., N. Y., Happened on This Silhouetted Group, and Snapped It for the Monitor Camera Club.

Quotation for Today

THERE is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy. A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note.

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

Brevities

Punch—"The fashion of going under archways at weddings is very popular," says a writer. The couples would look foolish going over the top.

Worcester Evening Gazette—The future housewife, says a scientist, will spend only seven minutes a day in the kitchen. We suggest putting the telephone in the kitchen.

Morning Oregonian—With the mercury at 108, the Ethiopian Army has decided to carry on without shoes. It's the Riviera version of Valley Forge.

San Francisco Chronicle—A popular science writer tell us only a third of an iceberg appears above the surface. Has he tried getting to the bottom of a dandelion?

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Tower of Lebanon

IN THE Song of Solomon (7:4), reference is made to the "tower of Lebanon, which looketh toward Damascus," a description which very naturally suggests that the tower in question should be sought on or near the eastern extremity of the lofty mountain range of Lebanon, and, in particular, that part of it which is now known as Anti-Lebanon, but is referred to in Joshua 13:15 as "Lebanon toward the sun-rising."

Now, on the majestic peak of Mount Hermon, which is sometimes counted as forming a part of the Lebanon range (International Standard Bible Encyclopedia), there stands, and has stood from ancient times, "a tower-like temple" (*Ibid.*), from which a clear view "toward Damascus" can be obtained. There is thus considerable justification for supposing that this was the tower which the writer of the Song of Solomon had in mind when he chose the figure of speech set down in chapter 7, verse 4.

What They Say

The Art of Conversation

"Americans cannot realize how many chances for mental improvement they lose by their inveterate habit of keeping up six conversations when there are twelve in the room."—*Abbé Ernest Dimnet.*

Ahem!

"Economy is going without something you want in case you should, some day, want something which you probably won't want."—*Anthony Hope.*

Forget the Scarcity

"Things will improve when business men get over their traditional 'age of scarcity' thinking and adapt themselves to the 'age of plenty.'"—*Edward A. Filene.*

Small Parcel

"A man who is wrapped up in himself makes a very small parcel."—*Heard by Maj. Eyre Sandford.*

Correction

Scholfield—In the Word a Day yesterday, the surname of the First Reader of The Mother Church was inadvertently spelled "Scolfield."

Alertness

(Bishop Locke in Los Angeles Times)

Los Angeles

THERE was a devastating fire in this town recently. An alert newsboy saw the smoke curling ominously from the mansard roof of a fashionable apartment house. With all possible haste he went to the building and rang the door bells. Gaining admission, he ran along the corridors, pounded on the doors and aroused the sleeping occupants; and, of course, turned in a fire alarm.

There is no possible doubt that scores of people owe their lives to the prompt action of this responsible little hero.

The deeply grateful people are earnestly interesting themselves in their worthy young benefactor. They are paying a balance which is due on the bungalow where he is living with his widowed mother. They have already presented him with a liberal purse, and besides are securing for him a scholarship in the University of Southern California. All seem determined to give so promising a boy every opportunity for a successful career.

Daily Anecdote

The Test

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THEODORE Roosevelt had no sympathy with men who allowed themselves to get physically soft. There was some wailing and gnashing of teeth when, as President, he ordered the endurance test for officers of the army, navy, and marine corps. He believed that desk work had unfitted some of them for active military or naval duty; so he ordered that each should ride 90 miles within three days.

Before issuing this order, the President left the White House on horseback at 3:40 in the morning and rode to Warrenton, Va. He rode through rain, snow, and sleet, and did not return to the White House until 8:03 that evening. He had ridden 98 miles, so he could see no hardship in asking the officers to cover less than that distance in three days.

Cartoons of the Week

THIS HAS ALWAYS BEEN A GOOD OLD SUIT. AND IF THERE ARE TO BE ANY ALTERATIONS YOU'RE THE ONLY ONE WHO CAN DO THE JOB
EXPERT TAILORING AND ALTERATIONS
THE CONSTITUTION
THE PEOPLE

—Denver Post

It's Up to Him!

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun

An Ethiopian in the Old Wood Pile.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

In Time of Peace Prepare for More Peace.

—Ray in Kansas City Star

The Spirit of '35.

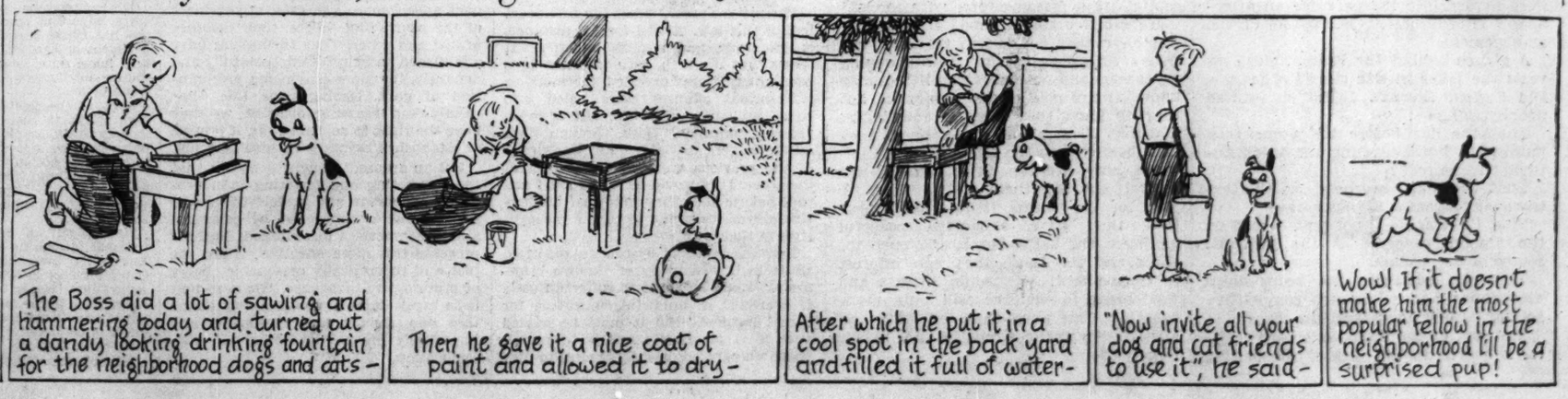
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Act Eliminated*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT'S ON YOUR FEET ?
NEW INVENTION
YOU CAN PUT ME DOWN FOR A NEW HAIR-RAISING ACT IN THIS CIRCUS ! WITH THESE AIR CUSHIONS ON MY FEET I'LL BE ABLE TO RUN ACROSS MILLER'S POND ON THE SURFACE OF THE WATER — I'M GOING DOWN TO PRACTICE NOW !
MARVELOUS
GET ON YOUR MARK — GET SET —
GO
HOW'S THE NEW HAIR-RAISING ACT COMING ALONG ?
CANCEL IT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Old Watering Hole*

By CARMACK


The Boss did a lot of sawing and hammering today and turned out a dandy looking drinking fountain for the neighborhood dogs and cats—
Then he gave it a nice coat of paint and allowed it to dry—
After which he put it in a cool spot in the back yard and filled it full of water—
"Now invite all your dog and cat friends to use it", he said—
Wow! If it doesn't make him the most popular fellow in the neighborhood I'll be a surprised pup!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Who's Pushing?

A FEW days ago the Monitor suggested that a vacation for Congress might be considered as much of a "must" as any piece of legislation on the President's program. Now, without prejudice and with its normal nonpartisanship well to the fore, this newspaper ventures to say that Mr. Roosevelt himself could use a little time off—time enough to get his "ear to the ground."

His proposed swing around the country might well be put at the head of the "must" list. Without in any way joining in the propaganda, some crude and some more cruelly subtle, designed to create doubts about the President's personal fitness, it is possible to say that such a trip would be a good thing. The President may not need relaxation or refreshment. He manifestly does need to learn a bit more about what the country is thinking.

The latest White House statement, disclosing the intention to continue the drive for a new tax measure as well as completion of several other major legislative projects, is evidence enough. Plainly, the White House is unaware that there is no popular enthusiasm for the rush to load the statute books—and the Supreme Court calendar. Apparently, the Administration does not realize the people are bewildered by the mass of new laws already enacted and would welcome a bit of gradualness.

Mr. Roosevelt's "slant" on the effort to obtain longer consideration of the tax bill confirms the impression that he has lost touch with public opinion. He said the situation reminded him of the procedure crafty lawyers recommend to a rich client with a weak case—delay. There is another legal device, equally well known—if you have no case, attack the opposing lawyer.

We would not suggest that the President has no case. Rather, we believe there is so much soundness in the wealth tax program—or at least in the larger part of it which deals with inheritance and income taxes—that it will survive fuller study. Has the "hair shirt" of a former Administration returned to the White House? Has the President developed such a sense of harassment that he really believes those who ask for sound consideration of the tax bill are merely those who would have to pay?

Undoubtedly the influence of great wealth will be exerted against this program in every possible way. But the number and even the influence of millionaires isn't what it used to be. And there are plenty of us who are not rich folk fleeing the tax collector who believe that the good things in the President's program will be all the better for the application of that care for lack of which many New Deal measures are now floundering.

Irritation, even when caused by unfair attacks, is a poor ingredient of leadership. The President should offer a better case than this for rushing the tax program. Just who or what is pushing has never been disclosed. It is said that he has promised Senator La Follette to get it through this session. That, too, is insufficient explanation. Keeping a promise is a fine thing, but doubtless the Senator from Wisconsin is more interested in a tax plan promotive of the national welfare than he is in the technical observance of a promise.

Certainly a great many Americans, including a large number of congressmen who have been kept from adjourning only by sharp discipline, are more interested in sound legislation than in haste. If the President doesn't perceive this, a vacation would help.

Bargains for Betters

BEWARE of gambling promoters bearing gifts. There is method in the pseudo beneficence of race track proprietors who open their gates free to followers of the so-called sport of kings. Wherever mass betting springs up through the medium of that mechanized shell game known as the pari-mutuel machine, attempts are made to shake off the theoretical drag of box-office demands and induce heavier patronage of betting devices.

In California's first season of state supervised race-track gambling a movement was begun to abandon gate receipts in the belief that it would swell the play on the machines from which state and promoters subtract a fixed percentage rakeoff. Before Massachusetts' resplendent, new mile-and-a-quarter merry-go-round of one-sided chance had whirled its inaugural week around, 10,000 persons were herded into the park for an afternoon's entertainment as "guests of the management."

A glance behind the looking glass reveals the joker in this generous gesture. Did Suffolk Downs's 10,000 enraptured neophytes know:

That the day before the proprietors' munificent housewarming the track finished "in the red"?

That the plant overhead on this extravagant layout is $35,000 a day?

That the track's 12 per cent rakeoff on the amount wagered is the principal source of its profits?

That the admission fee keeps down attendance and stimulates competitive bootleg betting away from the track?

The ring of the promoter's cash register is geared to the click of the betting machines. Bargain day at American race tracks is a scheme to oil the mechanism. Free admission to race tracks is what the free lunch was to the old-time saloon keeper. Eliminating the box-office hurdle clears the path of mass accessibility to unbridled public gambling.

Courts and Slums

NOBODY likes slums. The Federal Circuit Court at Cincinnati does not like slums, even though two of its three members have just ruled that the Federal Government has no power to condemn land for low-cost housing projects. The court held that the specific act of the Government in dealing with slums was unconstitutional; as for the slums themselves, why, no doubt they could be taken care of in some other way.

The difficulty in the situation is to find the other way.

Langdon W. Post, New York City housing authority, declares that "you cannot assemble large plots of land for housing without condemnation."

And Judge Florence Allen, who disagreed with her two colleagues in this case, remarked in her dissenting opinion, "The problem of slum elimination throughout the nation lies within the domain which the individual states cannot reach, and over which Congress alone has power."

It would be unwise for any layman to comment on the legal aspects of this decision when there is every prospect that it will be carried to the Supreme Court for final settlement. But meanwhile it is possible to discuss certain related matters. Very likely, for example, the Federal Government has not exhausted the possibility of local condemnation proceedings before engaging in the business itself. For example, New York City has found no trouble in acquiring title to the necessary property for its $12,000,000 Williamsburg housing project, through local condemnation proceedings. Perhaps this opens a way to remove slums. Secretary Ickes at any rate says he will push forward the $249,000,000 federal public works program by this and other means.

Nevertheless, despite this assurance, it seems fairly obvious that a serious obstacle has been thrown in the way of one more proposed New Deal reform.

There is almost certain to be some political effect from this latest adverse court ruling. The question seems to be asked increasingly, Is it the irresponsibility of the New Deal itself, or is it the attempt to run a modern industrial state by the charter of an earlier age, which is bringing the Administration its repeated court buffets?

Meanwhile, on this specific issue of housing, two additional facts are worth noting: It seems to be fairly well established, in the first place, that America has lagged behind other big countries in dealing with slums; and, second, that condemnation procedure in foreign countries (England, for example) is so much more drastic than anything now found in the United States that the Supreme Court would call the procedure unconstitutional in no time, although the English people seem to take the matter very calmly, and have lived comfortably under it for a long time.

"On to Ottawa!"

YOUTH in the unemployment relief camps from Vancouver to Quebec, and all the larger cities and towns between, who have struck for "work and wages" and are attempting to reach Ottawa, are seeking removal of real grievances in a mistaken manner, foredoomed to failure. Possibly they know this, but on the other hand they have lost hope of ever bettering their condition through petitions, talk and local agitation, and consider such spectacular action the last remaining course.

The Government is manifestly both embarrassed and concerned. After ignoring the strike as a purely provincial matter, and until the marchers from the west coast had reached Saskatchewan, it suddenly decided that it was indeed a national problem, and is now applying the full force of the federal law to removing it. Condemning the whole movement as Communism, and therefore an unlawful assembly (an unproved charge), it issued orders to arrest leaders and forbid followers the use of railroads, trucks and even public highways leading toward the capital—thus meeting force with force.

Is there no better method? These youths who have spent one to four years in what they term "slave camps," vainly hoping for careers and normal family living, may know little of politics and economics, but they do know that there is abundance, and that by men's mismanagement they have been denied the right to share in it. Force may overawe them, but it will scarcely convince them.

As for the youths, it does not appear that they have exhausted peaceful methods. The ballot box is still open for them and for those they can interest in their plight. Meanwhile threats and incitement to violence will only make their last state worse than their first and alienate the public sympathy that is now largely theirs.

A Lively Travelogue

Book News of the Day

MANY great books have been in one sense or another travel books. A recent publication in this field GRAND TOUR, by Patrick Balfour (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.75) is of special interest. It gives the reader humor, the dreamlike unreality of distant lands, and the shrewd comments of a sophisticated traveler.

The adventures begin: "The chill of early-morning London was still with me at midday. . . . I saw a sandwichman, ambling toward Waterloo Place. The inscription on his sandwich was particular: To India By Rolls-Royce Car For £34 Leaving October 18." This was not, perhaps, a strange introduction to such companions as the eccentric Colonel Christmas, who planned to use charcoal instead of gasoline; his wife, who was in a great hurry to reach India that she might catch the boat back to England; two other ladies, a lawyer, and a retired physician who insisted on being called *Mister* Waters. Patrick Balfour persuaded a motor-loving friend to join them, and another Rolls-Royce was procured.

They traveled in great haste with many amusing adventures, through France and Italy, going by steamer from Brindisi to Beyrouth. From this point the land journey was continued through Syria, Iraq, Persia, Afghanistan, and finally India. Mr. Balfour left the party at Quetta.

Nepal he found delightful. British India, by comparison, seemed to him sordid and unpleasant. As a descendant of Robert the Bruce and the son and heir of Lord Kinross, Mr. Balfour can give the reader, with diverting detachment, an insight into the Victorian splendors of officialdom. "The British Empire," he writes, "would not be the British Empire without cavalry looking down on the infantry and the infantry looking down on the cavalry; without the whole lot looking down on the commercials." (" 'Oh, *dear*,' you almost hear them say, 'they're in *trade*.' ")

The journey is continued to Penang, for a naval friend offers Mr. Balfour passage on a man-of-war. On the way they stop at the Andaman Islands, as nearly a paradise as penal settlements can become. After Penang and other less visited portions of Malaya, Siam, Sumatra, and French Indo-China, Mr. Balfour reaches the saturation point.

He has not traveled just to "make copy," but has written an entertaining, solid book. A few readers may feel that his interest in photography has led him into too many architectural descriptions; others may think his treatment of the eastern way of life superficial. But most readers will find "Grand Tour" an ideal book to take on a summer holiday and an interesting one at any season.

D. H.

Coming Home to Roost

Kansas Idyll?

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The effects of the dust storms, in so far as they relate to injuries of a permanent character, have been greatly exaggerated, and the wide publicity given by newspapers and federal and state employees to these occurrences has doubtlessly injured the country in various ways, but principally by putting would-be investors or loan companies under the impression that land in western Kansas is not a desirable investment. In fact, there is probably no locality in the United States where the intrinsic value of land, compared to the prices that have prevailed and especially that now prevail, in the sales of this real estate, offer as many opportunities for good investments and desirable homes as the western part of Kansas and the zones north and south of us, that have our climate and approximately the same average rainfall.

A book could be easily written pointing out the possibilities of the country that even the oldest settlers ignore, as a result of "just-getting-by" which is the guiding spirit of so many of the inhabitants. Take a trip in these regions, and one is struck in amazement at the sight of houses that have never been painted, barns in a tumbledown condition where a hand has never been turned to re-nail or replace the first board that ever got loose, fences dilapidated, pigs, chickens that roam about on the porch, if there be a porch; wells and windmills so neglected that they are unsanitary. There is not even enough ambition to have an empty clean tin can hanging on the windmill tower to quench the thirst of the occupant or of the traveler. The fault is not with the country, it is with the people, mostly.

This is the finest and best country in the world for all kinds of poultry, and there is not a farmer that could not provide for the essential needs of his family from a well-kept and well-managed flock. But many farm yards are seen with only two or three dozen chickens, that roost the best they can on the partitions of stalls in the stable, on the windmill tower, odd bones in the yard. They are often not fed at all, but can usually eke out a living on wild sunflower and other weeds, insects, and especially on our ever-present grasshopper.

A few hundred bushels of wheat, kafir, corn, milo, maize, millet, etc., kept over in bins from the bountiful years, would take care of many chickens, while our jack rabbit plagues are a tremendous source of meats most suitable for a complete and well-rounded poultry diet, not to mention the grasshopper in the summer time, which could be made the chief food supply of millions of turkeys, on which they thrive without the owner's care up to the time of fattening. There is no country in the world that could produce turkeys as cheaply as western Kansas, where the wasted wheat during harvest runs up into millions of bushels.

Strange as it may seem, there are great possibilities, translated in instances of fact, for good gardens and fruit trees of certain kinds. Depending upon the depth of our unlimited supply of the finest sheet water, a well and windmill can be made to irrigate from a half to two acres of grove, orchard or garden. Splendid strawberries of equal quality and better flavored than the Ozark product, because picked when ripe, can be produced on a tract of two or three square rods for an average size family, with a little irrigation.

Peaches protected by windbreaks can be produced as large and as well-flavored as in California.

But thousands upon thousands of farm homesteads, the great majority, in fact, never had a tree planted even as an experiment and such surroundings cannot but help plunge the occupants in a state of mind whereby all sense of natural beauty of things that grow becomes dulled, and there is no striving for things worth while, that make for the joy of living. Nearly all the farm units could be made into beautiful, self-sufficient, satisfying homes.

Oakley, Kan. LOUIS BERTRAND

North . . South . . East . . West

Beyond a Reasonable Doubt

By Frank L. Perrin

AS MIGHT have been expected, some confusion has resulted in New York because of the effort to enforce the recently enacted law providing for the arrest and punishment of those with records of previous arrests and convictions found consorting together for illegal purposes. It was sought, in enacting this particular law, to reverse the usual order of procedure and place upon the accused the burden of proving that such consorting was not for any illegal purpose. Such association in itself was declared by the terms of the law to constitute a misdemeanor. The adventure, somewhat beyond the border of established legal precedent, is perhaps hazardous. There remains, deeply ingrained, the theory of presumptive innocence until guilt is established by proof which is capable of removing every reasonable doubt of guilt.

It was inevitable, of course, that the reasonableness, and perhaps the constitutionality of this act should be put to the test. Predatory organized crime would not willingly or supinely submit to any such revolutionary and wholesale infringement upon its privileges. If criminals and their minions cannot consort, how can they plot and connive? Is not theirs a privilege as old as civilization itself? And so it is inquired, by those whose methods and practices are regarded as a menace to society and the rights of others, who or what it is that seeks to place upon them the burden of establishing their own innocence of wrong intent.

The picture presented at the first court test of this law, viewed from a distance, is grotesque and almost ludicrous. It seems that two men, both of whom have been many times arrested for more or less serious offenses, were haled into court on charges of consorting with "known criminals." Both, through their astute lawyers, disclaimed any knowledge of the previous unhappy experiences of the other. They would have the court and jury believe that they were just inoffensive playmates trying to have a pleasant time in their own way.

Now the innocent bystander, surprised while in the company of "known criminals," would be made to suffer unjustly if convicted of unlawful consorting for illegal purposes. But it must be agreed that it is manifestly unfair to permit those who are notoriously lawless to hide behind so flimsy a screen as that which has been set up in this test case. And it is to be regretted that the prosecutor to whom the preparation and presentation of the case was assigned saw fit to say to the trial judge who heard the testimony and arguments, if he has been correctly quoted "That 'beyond a reasonable doubt' is a long step to take, Judge. I do not think that under the evidence offered, reasonable doubt has been eliminated."

The weak point in the apologetic prosecutor's argument is, apparently, that he has confused the terms "testimony" and "evidence." To best interpret and apply the law in this case it should be agreed that the testimony of two defendants jointly charged with its violation should not be given greater credence than the denials of guilt made by codefendants in any criminal case. If a dozen or twenty persons were jointly charged, would it be the duty of the court and jury to regard as preponderating proof the denials of guilt interposed jointly or in chorus by the defendants?

Whatever may be the final disposition of this single test case, the fact is that it was clearly the intent of the legislators and the Governor of New York State to overcome, if possible, the tactical advantage which denizens of the underworld have gained through too liberal an interpretation of the theory of the law of presumptive innocence. The organizers of predatory crime openly flaunt in the faces of decent and law-abiding men and women, and even in the faces of the courts and judges, their defiance of law and order. They themselves have established and impressed, boastfully and defiantly, the more convincing presumption of guilt. Having done this, they calmly and brazenly demand, as they have the right to do, that guilt, if proved, be established beyond a reasonable doubt.

But an aroused thought demands that the incubating and fostering influences which encourage and protect those who make crime a profession be destroyed and the processes discouraged. Nothing prevents this more effectively than the just and theoretically reasonable theory of presumptive innocence. The need now is to break down or more clearly define that line, that it may reasonably and impartially prevent its abuse and misapplication.

Forest Conservation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I appeal to you because the national forests are again in serious danger.

Another attempt is under way to get the national forests and the forest work of the Government transferred from the Agriculture Department, where the forests are safe and the work well done, back to the Department of the Interior, from which they were taken because of wretched management.

The present attempt is made under cover of an effort (Senate Bill 2665) to change the name of the Interior Department to the Department of Conservation and Public Works.

The conservation policy itself, and about every important conservation movement for the last thirty years, originated in the Department of Agriculture. It has shown practical horse sense in dealing with natural resources intelligently, uprightly, and without fraud or loss.

Most of the fights for conservation have been made to save natural resources belonging to the people which the Interior Department was throwing away. The national forests must not go the same road.

Wood is a crop. Forestry is tree farming. It belongs in the Department of Agriculture with all other farming and production from the soil.

Undoubtedly, if Secretary Ickes got the national forests, he would do his level best. But he has more work now than any other Cabinet officer in Washington. The national forests are bigger than all the Atlantic states from Maine to Virginia, inclusive. Why put this additional load on a man who has too much to do already? Let the national forests stay where they are. GIFFORD PINCHOT

Milford, Pike County, Penna.

The Wide Horizon

Anglo-German Naval Agreement

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

FEW events in Germany's postwar foreign policy—certainly none since National Socialism came to power—have been so enthusiastically welcomed here by both official and unofficial opinion as the recent Anglo-German naval agreement.

Agreement with England has been the desire of both Government and party leaders for a long time past. Herr Hitler in "Mein Kampf" declares that no sacrifice on Germany's part would be too great to achieve this end (p. 154—German edition), and later points out (p. 700) that the coolest calculation shows this country's future foreign policy can have no stronger supports than England and Italy, since the interests of these three states are least opposed and to a certain extent identical.

In addition, "blood and race" occupies an important place in the "Weltanschauung" of the present regime, so that any understanding with the English, who are also included among the Nordic contributors to world civilization, is regarded as of great significance. Such an understanding finds a response in the average German, which is far deeper than could be aroused by any other treaty of diplomatic necessity made with other European states.

But far more important than these considerations is the fact that this new agreement is held to mark a very definite break in European policy. The Stresa front which threatened to weld an iron ring around this country has been broken. Nobody, today, can talk convincingly about imposing sanctions, economic or military, against the Third Reich because of its violation of the Versailles Treaty. In fact, Germany takes the view that England, by its recent agreement, acknowledges that the armaments clauses of that treaty are now null and void, and makes its own terms with Germany. These terms are such as even many expert observers in this country had not expected to be conceded—at least, not in the astoundingly short period during which "preliminary conversations" were converted into accepted terms.

Germany, it is considered here, has regained its independence in European policy. The London communiqué (Feb. 3, 1935), the League of Nations' resolution against German rearming, etc., are today obsolete and unworkable. England, for all its talk about collective security through multilateral pacts and the importance of the League of Nations as the final arbiter in international questions, has swung round to the German viewpoint and has negotiated a bilateral agreement quite in keeping with Herr Hitler's long-advocated policy.

To England the technical aspect of the naval question may have made the strongest appeal. To Germany, it has been the political aspect. No other success in foreign policy can be expected to have so deep an effect upon internal opinion. To the average German it means that Herr Hitler has triumphed—that his direct method of dealing rather than "the long-drawn-out rigmarole of antiquated diplomacy" has won through. Herr Joachim v. Ribbentrop, his Ambassador-at-Large, who conducted the negotiations in London, is, in the eyes of the career diplomat, only an amateur in the game; but, says the National Socialist, his work has proved what can be done when genuine understanding rather than the spirit of dictatorship rules the discussions.

For in this agreement Germany initiates a proposal that England should concede it a fleet equal to 35 per cent of its own; in other words, Germany is treated as an equal in the negotiations right from the beginning, not as was the case with the London communiqué presented with a ready-made program to be accepted or rejected in its entirety. The Russian thesis of the "indivisibility of peace" is in practice very threadbare today.

It is not beyond the possibility also that Germany may be hoping by this new agreement to obtain new credits from England or the British Empire—especially in the form of raw materials which it urgently needs, e. g., copper, for which it cannot find substitutes.

A future German navy equal in tonnage to 35 per cent of the entire British navy is considered sufficient for this country's requirements in the North Sea and the Baltic, especially since these ships will all be of the most modern, up-to-date design and equipment. For financial reasons, it is very probable that Germany would not wish to go beyond this limit, at the present time especially, as it has already spent millions on the building up of its air force and will concentrate during the next few years upon creating the best army in the world by conscription.

Understanding with England has been reached. The next step in development is to secure a pact with France also. Observers here declare that Herr Hitler is sincere in his offers of friendship to that country, and that Germany genuinely desires to work with these two west European states. But is this, ask certain critics, only in order to have a free hand in east Europe and the Danube Basin?